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TRIAL EXEMPLIFIES CLASS LAW

PROSECUTION GIVEN THE GREATEST LATITUDE IN THE INTRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE THAT IS CLEARLY INCOMPETENT—DONE TO PREJUDICE JURY.

[Special Correspondence to The Daily People and Industrial Bulletin.]

Boise, Idaho, June 6.—This is the third anniversary of the Independence Depot explosion at Cripple Creek. The man who says he has gone under so many assumed names that he has forgotten a great many of them, but is better known as Orchard or Hogan, yesterday gave the reason or motive of the Independence explosion. It was not to terrorize; it was not to destroy mining property primarily; not an act of revenge; but a diplomatic move "pulled off" while the W. F. M. convention was then in session. The purpose was to raise sympathy and political support for the then executive officers. Orchard said that Haywood and others told him that there was a row on and a split was threatened in the convention and that something would have to be done to prevent the split and to re-elect the old officers. The Independence explosion, being "pulled off" at the "psychological moment," had the effect of solidifying the convention and the reelection of the old Executive Board, including Moyer and Haywood.

Orchard's voice is not strong, being so weak on the opening that the same answer had to be pulled out again. Although Hawley has him well coached, the leading state attorney has to apply leading questions frequently to get the desired answer. Leading questions are questions that suggest the answer and they are very improper in law, especially where the witness is willing. But so determined is the prosecution that Orchard shall stage a world staggering story that they try to put the story into his mouth, which they have so often rehearsed together. Orchard showed signs of breaking down and was rattled about three o'clock of the first day, and an early recess was taken at the suggestion of Judge Wood, who was quick to perceive that the "psychological moment" had arrived.

The court room was jammed yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Carruthers and daughter, the mother and half-sister of William D. Haywood arrived to attend the trial Tuesday. They live in Salt Lake City. The morning papers admit that Orchard broke down after the trial was over yesterday.

The trial exemplifies that there is no law for the working class. It will be a great education to the world at large as to the class struggle. For Judge Wood gives the prosecution the greatest possible latitude in the introduction of the evidence to establish a conspiracy, evidence that the law has said would be improper. But the Judge says that the prosecution promises to make the evidence competent before the State is through. It is a trick to get before the jury testimony which is palpably incompetent for the purpose of prejudicing the jury.

To-day they examined Orchard extensively regarding claim jumpers in the

Marble Creek County in the white pine belt in northern Idaho. The timber trust has been trying to defraud the government and settlers out of the St. Joe County in the white pine belt of the north. Simpkins has a claim in that county which he took before it was surveyed. The land could not be secured by script or otherwise, except by squatting previous to the surveying. Tyler, the man who was murdered, and for which Steve Adams was tried for years afterward last spring, was probably murdered by agents of the timber wolves well connected with Standard Oil or the Weyerhaeuser interests. Why should the W. F. M. Executive Board spend hundreds of dollars hiring Adams to go up north and kill innocent homesteaders and squatters? What material interest of Haywood would be served thereby? Now ask this question: Would it not be profitable to the timber trust to start a reign of terror in the white pine belt of the north to drive out the settlers who would not sell their claims to the timber trust? Weyerhaeuser wanted the timber. They could not script it when it was occupied. They could not put one of their tools on a quarter of land who would turn it over to the corporation unless they could get off the original squatter. It is well that the prosecution show here that they serve all the corporate interests at once. It makes the struggle clearer.

The Honorable Judge-Fremont Wood gave Mr. C. P. Connolly, representing "Collier's," a seat at the desk of the clerk of the court. I was there when the personal assignment was made by the judge after the adjournment of the court one evening this week. Mr. Connolly has a most favored position and is the only reporter occupying such a place.

Connolly was known amid influential moneyed men in New York City before he came West. Knowing the ins and outs of the doings of politics in Montana from the point of view of the Standard Oil's latter day interests, he proceeded to write a series of articles as to the sale of the senatorship in Montana and showed up clearly in McClure's Magazine how Standard Oil manipulated and got Clark turned down by the U. S. Senate the first time he was elected. When Clark made his peace with Standard Oil, he was permitted to take a seat in the U. S. Senate, which he held for one term. Connolly's articles showing up the methods alleged to have been used to elect Clark Senator are said to have been written with the purpose of making Clark's reelection impossible, for the higher powers of finance had a more dashing, pliant and bold tool in the man Joseph Dixon, who succeeded Clark in the United States Senate. Joseph Dixon was Congressman from Montana and his home is Missoula. It might be a superfluity to suggest that Connolly wrote from other than PATRIOTIC motives.

Wade R. Parks.

NOT A COMMON MURDER TRIAL

A PART OF THE GREAT CLASS STRUGGLE—TREASON TO CAPITALIST SOCIETY THE REAL CHARGE.

[Special Correspondence to The People, by Mrs. Olive Johnson.]

Boise, Idaho, June 4.—To-day, in State prosecutor Hawley's opening statement in the Haywood trial it was plainly set forth, as it has been hinted at once or twice during the selection of the jury, that Haywood is being tried only incidentally for the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg. The real trial is that of the Western Federation of Miners and, of course, through it, the Socialist and industrial organizations with which it has become connected. What is to be proven against them is conspiracy against society. What is to be proven against Haywood is not so much the murder of Steunenberg as that, as Hawley puts it, "He is the leading spirit in an inner circle of the Western Federation that has traded in human blood." The 14 years' history of the Western Federation of Miners in several States, as written by the capitalist class, is to be overhauled, and all possible crimes that have happened during this length of time are to be laid at its door and

"proven" to belong there. In other words, the prosecution is prepared through Haywood to strike a staggering blow at the Western Federation of Miners and, incidentally, at the whole labor movement of this country.

Some of the Socialists here are expressing their indignation at the prosecution for dragging in such irrelevant matters; and particularly at Hawley for unleashing such an everlasting string of incriminations as gospel truth. But Hawley is right. The prosecution is right, absolutely so.

This is not a common murder trial and it is well not to have it degraded as such. It is part of the great class struggle and, therefore, the prosecution is right when it strikes the posture that Haywood is to be tried for treason to society—THEIR SOCIETY, CAPITALIST SOCIETY. The prosecution is right when it strikes the posture that it is treason against capitalist society for the workers to organize so as to be able to withstand the aggression of corporate

(Continued on page 6.)

STARTED, AT LAST

After being driven out of one ditch after the other in which they sought delay, the prosecution, or rather persecution, of Haywood has been compelled to toe the chalk-mark. The trial has started, at last!

As was to be expected the opening address of the prosecution justifies the forecast made long ago by all impartial observers of events. The prosecution is the real criminal in the dock; the defense is the real prosecution. As all impartial observers of events knew, the criminal cabal of the Mine Owners' Association had plotted the death of men who hitherto baffled all the efforts of the Association to reduce American labor to the level of Mexican peons. There was, there is nothing for the prosecution to do, now that it must show its hand, but to seek to wiggle out of the attitude into which the Association was put by the official report made to the United States

Senate on the Colorado Labor Troubles. The report quite clearly brought home to the Association the bulk of the crimes committed in Colorado. It was the agents of the Association that killed, blew up and otherwise committed flagrant breaches of the peace. The existence of an "Inner Circle" of capitalist brigands transpires clearly from the report. The opening address of the prosecution, was wholly irrelevant to the case at bar if the case at bar really were "The people of Idaho" against Wm. D. Haywood. The case at bar being really "The awakening public conscience" against the Mine Owners' Association, the prosecution's opening address was eminently relevant. Criminals ever seek to place their victims in their own shoes. The long list of outrages, committed in and outside of Idaho, many named, many more only hinted at by the prosecution, and none of them mentioned in the indictment, utterly ir-

relevant as they are to the actual case at bar, are decidedly so to the case of "The outraged conscience" of the people of the United States against the banded capitalist felons who have long held the western mining States in a state of terror.

If ever there was a doubt that Haywood should be acquitted there is none now. It is to be hoped that the dust the prosecution is seeking to raise will not blind the jury, even if composed of men of the class that labor must oppose. It is to be hoped that, for once, human integrity will rise above class interests. It is to be hoped that the jury will not be duped. Themselves middle class men, it is to be hoped their intelligence will enable them to penetrate the scheme of the prosecution, and save them the opprobrium of being used as catspaw by felons to protect felons by the commission of felony.

ORCHARD GRILLED

ATTORNEY RICHARDSON FOR DEFENSE PUTS HIM THROUGH STIFF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—In to-day's session of the Court in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood for the alleged murder of ex-governor Steunenberg, the cross-examination which was begun half an hour before closing last night, of Harry Orchard, star witness for the prosecution, was continued sharply by the defense. Before the day was over, Orchard was thoroughly tired and had in several places contradicted his own story and that of other witnesses for the prosecution. Attorney Richardson conducted the cross-examination.

Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Pettibone were requested by the Court to occupy seats in the rear of the room where they could not gaze on Orchard's face. Yesterday they occupied seats within the bar, facing the witness. He had been well treated by both of these ladies at their homes in Denver. Both are women of refinement.

Orchard looked unsettled still, after his break-down Wednesday afternoon which caused the adjournment of the court. Even Gooding's organ, the "Statesman," admits that Orchard broke down.

In answer to Richardson's searching questions, Orchard declared he was born in Ontario, Canada, where he was raised on a farm. He remained at home till he was twenty years old, when he went to work in the woods for six months. Returning home he married at twenty-two. He lived with his wife seven years, one daughter being born. Orchard then left his wife, who is still living, and without divorcing married another when he reached Cripple Creek. He has one brother and six sisters living in Canada and New York State. While living with his brother in Utica, N. Y., Orchard assaulted him with a pitchfork, wounding him in the head. He then fled to Canada, where he operated four cheese factories, one after another. At Brighton, the last one, he stole the stock of cheese, burned the factory to collect the insurance, and cleared out to Detroit, where Hattie Simpson, another wife, joined him. He remained in Detroit only a week, going thence to Nelson, B. C. for three months, and from there to Pilot Bay, B. C., where he and wife No. 2 separated. They had acted as partners running restaurants up to this time.

When Hattie Simpson returned home to Canada, in 1896, Orchard drifted to Spokane, Wash., where he hired out to the Wallace interests, and acquired part interest in the Hercules mine. In 1899 he became a miner, working in the Tiger and the Poor Man shafts. As soon as he started mining (about April 1, 1899), he joined the Burke, Id., Miners' Union. Twenty-nine days later the Bunker Hill mine explosion occurred, in which he said he set off one of the fuses.

Orchard said that when he was in the Idaho mining country he became a gambler, playing poker most of the time. He was asked how he voted the day the unions decided to go down to Wardner and blow up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine mill. He replied he did not remember.

Richardson wanted him to name all who attended the meeting. He gave the names of five or six, saying: "They are the only ones whose names I can recall at this time."

Richardson next took Orchard through a description of the make-up of the train which took the miners to Wardner. Orchard said it was composed of thirteen cars, some being freight and others passenger coaches.

"Are you sure," he asked, "that you were not at Burke or Mullan playing poker when this explosion occurred?" "I am sure," replied Orchard, "for I lit one of the fuses which fired the powder under the mill."

Richardson asked the names of all who helped to unload the powder at Wardner and who helped to place it under the mill. Orchard mentioned several and said they were all he could remember.

"Did you know Haywood, Moyer, or Pettibone at this time?" "No, sir."

"They were not with you at Wardner when the mill was blown up, were they?" "No, sir; not that I know of."

Orchard said he left Idaho after the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills, to avoid arrest. He was taken over the years from 1899 to 1892, in detail, explaining to Richardson where he worked, where he got his money, and where he went from time to time. Orchard said he worked on an average of ten or eleven months a year in the mines of Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. He gambled part of the time. "I nearly always lost," he said ruefully.

Up to the time he went to Colorado in 1902 Orchard said he never heard of Haywood, Pettibone, Moyer or Simpkins. He testified that it was at his own initiative that he went to Colorado, and said that no one connected with the Western Federation of Miners had urged his going. At that time, July or August of 1902, there was no trouble in Cripple Creek. Arriving in Colorado, he went to work in the Trachite mine and renewed his membership, joining a local headed by W. F. Davis, who had been in charge, he said, of the party which blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill.

Richardson next took the witness through his "high grading" experience in the Vindicator mine. "When you said the other day that you had high graded in the Vindicator during the strike, you simply meant that you were an ore thief, didn't you?" he asked.

"I don't know what you call it," replied Orchard, "we took the high-class ore out secretly and sold it."

"You often made as high as \$25 or \$30 a day, didn't you, from high grading?" "Yes."

Orchard said he also "high grad-

ed" when at work in the Vindicator before the strike.

In his direct testimony Orchard said he had reported to Davis the finding of a carload of powder in the Vindicator mine.

"You broached the subject?" "Yes," replied the prosecution's well coached witness. "I'd heard the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners had blown up mines before."

Orchard said there were about fifty non-union men working in the Vindicator mine. He believed the touching off of the carload of powder would have meant the death of all.

Orchard said that Moyer came to Cripple Creek during the strike and made a speech urging that no violent acts of any sort be committed, saying they would surely be charged up to the Western Federation of Miners. Haywood spoke to the same effect, cautioning the strikers against drinking and gambling as well.

"Didn't Haywood say that the mine owners would like violence for they could then bring troops and break up the union?" asked Richardson. "I don't remember that."

"Didn't he say that any violence could react on the union and was not to be countenanced?" "I believe he did."

The prosecution through its witness Wentz, a Federal bookkeeper, tried to connect Jack Simpkins with Orchard at Caldwell. Wentz testified that the name "Simmons" on the hotel register was in the handwriting of Simpkins. To-day Orchard admitted that he wrote the name Simmons under his own name of Hogan, thus confuting the prosecution's expert testimony, which was calculated to prove that Simpkins stopped at Caldwell with Orchard.

Orchard seems to be acting under instruction in giving great prominence to details of timber claim jumping and the murders therefrom resulting in northern Idaho. The only purpose of this course can be to prejudice the seven farmers in the jury. He also seems to be trying to implicate Steve Adams with the death of Tyler, as if it were to the interest of the Western Federation to look after timber claims!

Wade R. Parks.

MISERABLE WAGES.

That wage workers whose yearly product reaches the value of 140 million dollars, receive as a yearly individual wage the paltry sum of \$326.40 is the fact recalled by Census Bulletin 73, just published on the manufacture, according to the census of 1905, of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.

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ORCHARD WELL COACHED

PROSECUTION'S CHIEF WITNESS IN HAYWOOD CASE DOES NOT LACK FOR ADVISORS.

Taken into Conference with Pinkerton McParland and Prosecutor Hawley Every Morning Before Appearing in Court—His Story Getting Wabbly, and Corrections (after Consultation) Frequent—Steve Adams, Subpoenaed by Prosecution, Arrives, But Will Not Corroborate Orchard.

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—The cross-examination of Harry Orchard, self-confessed murderer, and chief witness for the prosecution in the Haywood case, was continued this morning by attorney Richardson for the defense. It is expected that the cross-examination of Orchard will be completed to-morrow. The prosecution then will put him through a redirect examination, it says.

Orchard is getting more and more wabbly in his story. The first thing this morning he asked to be allowed to correct two statements made by him on Saturday. One that "Bill" Easterly and himself had made bombs with "Pettibone dope" at Cripple Creek, and the other that he and Steve Adams had carried their "sawed-off" shotguns in holsters when they were after Gov. Peabody. He said "Bill" Ackerman, and not "Bill" Easterly, made the experiments with him and that he and Adams did not carry their guns in holsters.

Richardson, after a siege of clever questioning, elicited from Orchard the information that he was in conference with McParland this morning, and with McParland and chief prosecutor Hawley yesterday. Also, that each morning before appearing on the stand, he visits Hawley's office.

Orchard denied that he corrected his testimony on any suggestion from either Hawley or McParland.

"Didn't McParland speak to you about the method by which you could withstand cross-examination?" asked Richardson. "No, sir," replied Orchard, "but he spoke of what gave me strength to go through the examination," meaning thereby his newly acquired "religious fervor."

Steve Adams, who is now being held for retrial after the disagreement of his first jury in the case against him for the alleged murder of Tyler, a claim jumper in the St. Joe County, reached Boise this morning, accompanied by his attorney, John Worms of Wallace, Shoshone County. He was placed in a cell in the county jail adjoining those occupied by Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. He was compelled to come to answer a subpoena from the prosecution.

Adams probably will be the first witness called after the end of Orchard's cross-examination to-morrow. Darrow and Richardson are also Adams' lawyers, and they defended him in March, when he was tried in Wallace. They have had repeated assurances from Adams that he will never turn State's evidence, and Mrs. Adams, who recently saw her husband in the Wallace jail, says he will not corroborate Orchard.

Ex-Governor Peabody of Colorado is also expected some time to-day. He will testify for the prosecution.

ORCHARD WEAKENING

PENETRATING EXAMINATION BY ATTORNEY RICHARDSON TELLING ON PROSECUTION'S STAR WITNESS.

Continues to Contradict his own testimony on Important Details—His Immunity from Arrest Brought Out—Strong Points Gained for Defense—Orchard's Wife Coming to Refute His Perjured Testimony—Haywood Looking and Feeling Confident.

Boise, Idaho, June 8.—In the Haywood "murder" trial to-day attorney for the defense Richardson continued his severe cross-examination of Harry Orchard throughout the day. The cross-examination so far fully corroborates the theory of the defense that many crimes charged to the Western Federation of Miners were concocted by the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance.

Orchard is piece by piece revealing the existence of an "inner circle" in the Mine Owners' Association. He admits that he went to Denver on a pass furnished by D. C. Scott, a Cripple Creek detective in order to entrap Moyer and Haywood. He admits being paid by and reporting daily to Scott and Sterling, another detective. He testifies that most of his Colorado accomplices are either dead or missing.

He revealed, after stiff questioning, a corporate scheme to wreck Cripple Creek trains, and testified that the guilty persons, though having confessed and being convicted, were released. He testified that he himself was immune from arrest by the military officials during the troubles of 1903, and that Scott gave him such immunity!

On the cross-examination Orchard reaffirmed his statement that in November, 1903, Moyer and Haywood both spoke in Cripple Creek counselling strongly against violence, drunkenness, saloons and gambling. This was just prior to the Vindicator mine explosion.

The explosion was caused by a bomb, Orchard said, which W. F. Davis, president of the miners' union hired him to place on the seventh level, but which, Orchard declares, was placed on the sixth level through ignorance. Orchard was promised, he says, \$200 to explode a carload of powder to kill 50 men, but failed, being scared away. Davis afterwards voluntarily agreed to pay \$500 for the explosion, when it did come off, two mine officials being killed by it.

Although military guards were incessantly patrolling the Vindicator shaft, Orchard was never molested, nor his house ever searched. All other union men in camp were searched.

At a subsequent trial of alleged train wreckers, Orchard said, he heard one of the witnesses testify that he was a detective of the Thiele agency, and at the same time a member of the miners'

union. This man was involved in the wrecking.

"Did the pickets or sentries ever stop you?" "No, sir."

"You went where you pleased?" "Yes, sir."

"And your house was never searched by the militia?" "No, sir."

"But the searching of homes was very general?" "I understood so."

In the forenoon Orchard testified that he had entered the Vindicator mine through the Whiting shaft. In the afternoon he changed it to shaft 11, having been coached during the noon-hour by McParland in Hawley's office, that the Whiting shaft was blockaded at the time.

The defense gained a strong point when Orchard admitted that he caused the explosion in the Vindicator mine before he had met either Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone. This, coupled with his previous admission that he had been in the employ of the mine owners' organization and had been detailed by one of their officials to get acquainted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and implicate them in some crime, makes his confession look rather hollow.

Almost as soon as Orchard met Pettibone, if we are to believe his story, the latter told him all about the famous "dope," now dignified by the prosecution with the high sounding name of Greek fire Pettibone gave him, he says, eight cans, or enough to make four gallons. He was to throw it in cars where "scabs" were riding and down mine shafts. Orchard said he buried the stuff in Cripple Creek and never used it. After his arrest in Caldwell he "told McParland about the buried 'dope,'" and the latter, he heard, had dug it up. Orchard said he had no fear of being searched when he carried the "dope" to Cripple Creek to bury it in his yard.

Richardson's line of questioning indicates that the Vindicator explosion was incidental to a fight between rival mining companies. The concern will doubtless be shown up good and proper before the case is ended.

Orchard testified on cross-examination that he had informed Scott of the plot to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train because of jealousy, for not having been given the train wrecking job himself. This statement flatly contradicts his direct statement that he informed

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WE HAVE NOTHING TO COMPROMISE

By F. W. Hestwood, in the Industrial Union Bulletin.

There is such a diversity of opinion in regard to the tactics pursued at the last convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, in ridding the organization of grafters, that it may be well to review some of the things which happened before and after the convention.

If there was ever the least doubt in the minds of any of the delegates to that convention that they were not justified in pursuing the tactics, or using such stringent methods as they deemed necessary, such doubts if any must be entirely eliminated long ere this.

If we ever lacked any proof, we certainly have enough of it now to hang all the fakirs on the American continent. Just imagine having a referendum vote to find out whether we wanted a president who says that our organization is 100 years too soon, that \$1.50 a day is too much money for our members; who says he tried obstructive tactics to "starve out" the delegates; (see Chicago Record-Herald, Oct. 7) to the convention; who insisted in paying graft money to Dan McDonald and others for trying to disrupt the I. W. W., who could turn in a bill for 10 cents for a telegram and \$100.00 for incidental expenses on the next line; who denied the rank and file of the Transportation Department a referendum vote, so that slugs McCabe would not lose his graft as president of it; who discharged from the general office John Riordan or has Mahoney of Goldfield come to it for him and was supported by the rest of his dupes!

But why review all this now, when we have him dead down and out of business? Many of us know all these things, but we must not forget that the Industrial Workers of the World comprise a great number of members who work in isolated places, for instance in the lumber woods of Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, who have not had the opportunity of hearing an I. W. W. speaker and have not until lately received The Bulletin, the official organ of the I. W. W. Let us see up for a while the bunch that supported Sherman in the convention and who have since put up a lame excuse for their actions.

There is not a person on earth who believes that Sherman would have tried to keep the head office of the Industrial Workers of the World had not Mahoney commanded him to do so. Let us ask ourselves the question, where did this fellow Mahoney, Acting President of the W. F. M., get his authority from? It is a fact that the W. F. M. was represented by four delegates: St. John, Ryan, McMullen and McDonald. Two of these men stayed with Sherman and the other two stayed for the convention and helped out the fakirs and grafters from office. In the case of this equal division of the W. F. M. delegates, where did Acting President Mahoney get his authority from, to command Sherman to hold the office, hire slugs, knock members of the New Biz. Board down, etc.

Where did Kirwan get his authority from to forward \$500 to Sherman from the funds of the Western Federation of Miners, when he was aware of the fact that Sherman was deposed from office by the vote of 99 per cent. of the delegates, assisted by St. John and Ryan? Mr. Kirwan will probably get a cordial invitation to make this money good to the W. F. M. again.

Let us get a line on these four W. F. M. delegates, also Mr. Mahoney, and see how they look to-day to the rank and file of the W. F. M. McDonald of Roseland, although he voted 100 votes in the I. W. W. convention, representing 15 per cent. of the W. F. M. membership could not carry his own local No. 28 of Roseland, B. C., on the 10th day of the I. W. W. convention. With everything his own way, distributing lots of Sherman dope at every meeting, with no one from the opposition to bother him, the vote cast was 50 to 57 almost 3 to 1 against this representative of a quarter of the entire membership of the Western Federation of Miners!

But this set back did not deter the wily Peter in his work of disruption. He opposed the organizing of the employees of the Trail smelter (7 miles from Roseland and where all the Roseland ore is treated) on the grounds that Mr. Cronin, the manager of the War Eagle, Centre Star Mines, "might not like it." However, against Peter's wishes the Trail men were organized, better conditions secured for the men, and without the assistance of this great representative of 25 per cent. of the W. F. M.

But these would-be labor representatives did not quit on a little opposition of this kind. Peter then joined the Socialist League in Roseland. The B. C. elec-

tions were coming up in February, 1907.

Peter advocated the running of an independent candidate instead of a straight Socialist. One of the officers of the mining company suggested the same thing at the same time to Geo. Casey, Secretary of the Miners' union. The company suckers were advocating the same proposition around the mines. But the Socialist League decided there would be no compromise on this fusion business, so Pete stood for nomination on the Socialist ticket, got two votes, his own and the man's who nominated him. Archie Berry received the balance, over 100 votes; so Berry was the candidate. P. R. McDonald knocked him. Berry was defeated. He lost his \$100.00 deposit to the government, besides his own time and money. J. D. McDonald, a corporation lawyer, was elected on the Liberal ticket and P. R. made a neat little speech in the capitalist committee rooms the night he was elected. Berry when started in to organize an I. W. W. local in Roseland. His honor the mayor, P. R., went to the charter members and told them that Berry was getting them into a fake proposition, that Trautmann was not the Secretary of the I. W. W., etc., but it was of no use; the local was organized and the last nail was driven into the coffin of the greatest labor fakir in British Columbia. Archie Berry, the defeated candidate on the Socialist ticket, together with Geo. Casey, Secretary of Roseland Miners' Union, will represent No. 38 at the Denver convention and Peter Ronald can stay at home and figure out what there is to be gained in being a fakir.

McMullen, the side kicker of McDonald, has fared somewhat better than his honor the mayor of Roseland. This Mc was also entrusted with 25 per cent. of the votes of the Western Federation of Miners at the second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World. McMullen is as slippery as a greased pig; his work is not as raw as McDonald's. He proceeds about his work quietly and for smooth tactics has Jim McFarland beat a Mormon block. At the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners this gent had a holy horror of doing business under the charter of the Industrial Workers of the World and refused to work until the charter of the W. F. M. was brought into the convention. This delayed the convention for the course of an hour. Mc said he didn't know when or how he had become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. Everyone else in the hall knew how they had become members of the I. W. W., but Mc lacked this intelligence; however, he succeeded in warming himself into the I. W. W. convention a few days after, with 100 votes up his sleeve. There was no charter of any kind in the Chicago convention hall, but Mc didn't care; he was there with the gang called "We" by "Your President," to obstruct the convention from the start until the principals of the "We" boys were told to light out, that grafters were no longer required in the organization. This worthy revolutionist (?) fared very well out of the trip to Chicago. Like the rest of the W. F. M. delegates he received \$5.00 a day and transportation for serving as a delegate to the convention. But Mc was kept about 20 days extra as representative of Mahoney in Chicago, in the capacity of legal advisor to the captain of the slugs—"Your President." Of course the members of the Western Federation of Miners might not like to know that their hard-earned money was paid out to McMullen for the purpose of advising Sherman to hire a bunch of Pinkerton detectives and degenerates. However, if the truth does hurt, we can't help it. McMullen got a little more easy money in connection with his Chicago trip; some good philanthropist in the Engineers' union conceived a plan to give Mc an extra hundred dollars on the grounds that \$5.00 a day and transportation was not enough pay for such an able exponent of "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism." The Engineers loosened up \$50.00 and No. 74 the other \$50.00, so altogether Mc did very well out of the trip. The \$100.00 was given to him before he got into action in Chicago. Had he not received the money before he acted he acted as advisory board to the slugging gang, he certainly would have got none after he arrived back in Butte, as his stock has dropped about 60 per cent in the last 3 months. The Engineers' union was represented at the last Denver convention by two delegates, but it was necessary to send three this year to create a berth for McMullen, who ran third place and only beats the fourth candidate by four votes—pretty close shaving for Mc alright. Anyone would think that this rebel against capitalist greed would have polled the highest vote in his union, but he happened to be only four votes from having

the same kind of a job as McDonald "staying at home."

When Mc wants to carry a proposition and he cannot get away with the bun any other way, he uses the "Sherman dope" of telling members about "our brothers who are lying in the prison at Boise, Idaho;" but up to the present time there is no one in Butte knows anything about Mr. McMullen's union contributing a cent to the defense fund.

On the other hand, No. 74, the Mill and Smeltermen's union of Butte, was the first union to contribute to the defense fund in the sum of \$3,000.00 and smaller amounts have since been donated by this union to the defense fund. God help our brothers who are in prison if we had to depend on McMullen and his union.

Mc gets more pay than other engineers in Butte for running a life-sized engine, but 50 cents a day ain't much and no one minds a little thing like that in Butte. Mc needs the money, he is a first class engineer and the company likes him.

The engine Mc runs is about a fifth motion one. Men running first motion engines receive \$5.00 a day; geared engines making seven or eight motions for one revolution pays the runner \$4.50 a day. But McMullen has other "motions" to make in regards to a "revolution." That pays an extra 50 cents and is worth the money. Sherman has got too heavy for this bunch to carry and they are at a loss to know how to drop him entirely and cover up their tracks. They can't stand to have Sherman's expense account read to them. This account, ending 31st December, 1906, shows an expenditure of nearly \$1,000.00 for slugs, \$10.00 for blowing open the safe, \$150.00 paid to a judge (never mind what for), \$75.00 for organizing proposed, \$23.00 for McCabe on account, for assisting the slugs. Cranston, Duffy and Flaspamp come under the head of watchman legal defense. This is the bunch that John Riordan used to protest against drawing money, because John said it was for graft. Of course, they wouldn't graft. John was discharged from the office for being honest, on a motion made by Mahoney on the General Executive Board, and all the rest of the slugs and fakirs held up their paws, so John had to get out and a non-union man was put in his place.

Sherman says that Wahl, his \$7.00 a day slugger chief, general scab and strike breaker, detective, etc., is a "proficient, sober and industrious young man," and he says it gives him much pleasure to recommend him to any one, who has any one to slug, kill, or otherwise put into the clear, or in any other way needing this gentleman's services.

Sherman's side of this housecleaning affair is still known as a faction, but the word "faction," and a very small fraction, would be more appropriate. "Your president" is so short of members that he can't get enough money out of the 25 cents per capita to pay his only organizer, (Wilburn of Missoula, Montana). Wilburn says that Trautmann's name was attached to the last check he received last September, but Sherman's expense account shows that in the month of October he paid his organizer \$47.00 and in November he jarr'd himself loose from the munificent sum of \$10.00, but not at any time forgetting to freeze on to his own salary of \$150.00 a month!

"Your president" has about six local unions left to his credit, and it is a safe bet to make that the members of them don't know that their money is being used to pay slugs, give recommendations to professional scabs, etc. No one could say that "your president" did not have an even start on the 4th day of October, 1906. He had the metal and machinery department, that is, the money and the name of it. The rest of it, the "coffee and doughnut" gang didn't want the name and Sherman swiped their money. Then he had the transportation department and "president" McCabe. Of course, the name of a thing connected up with Sluggo McCabe don't make a very effective organization, but it ought to have been a nucleus to work from. However, the poor thing didn't mature to make her sprout out. Then, grow, McCabe ain't the right kind of "your president" had the head office, the per capita stamps, the postage stamps, the safe, typewriters, mailing list and other things which are necessary in large offices, a goodly supply of literature, buttons and in fact, everything necessary to carry on the work of organizing the wage slaves of America. Besides, Third Acting President McMullen of the Western Federation of Miners (appointed by and with the power and say of the big chief, Mahoney) was there to lend what assistance he could. Then there was Kirwan pouring down the money (which belonged to the rank and file of the W. F. M.) to "your president" by the hundreds. The Miners' Magazine (save the mark) lent all the assistance it could by screaming S. L. P.-ism, although the S. L. P. men do not comprise 3 per cent. of the Industrial Workers of the World membership. This Miners Magazine (?) was loaded down week after week with lies clipped from newspapers that cater for votes from

the scab A. F. of L. job trusts, and the editors of some of them would vilify their own mothers if it would be the means of getting a few extra votes, to help buy some streetcar railway, clean out a sewer or keep some poor slave from joining the Industrial Workers of the World. Even Mahoney got out with his hammer and has hollered so much about "organic law" that the words have stuck in his mouth. The only time he has ever got rid of them was when he was doing the very "revolutionary" act of dividing the forces of labor in Goldfield, to the great satisfaction of the Mine Owners' Association, Citizens' Alliance, Diamond field Jacks and Pinkerton thugs.

With all this assistance "your president" can't pay his office rent, in fact, can't pay any of his debts in the city of Chicago; can't pay his one organizer; even his crack secretary, imported from New York City, has to take \$10.00 on account for his wages, but this is enough for him anyway, he is not a very heavy-weight in such an important office as "your president's." Hanneman does the janitor work, edits the "Industrial Worker," consoles "your president," and camps in the office to save room rent, and latest reports show that he is on the coffee and doughnut diet.

"Your president" says that he is going to pay all his bills after the W. F. M. convention. He must think that the miners are a band of sheep herders, or have been playing Rip Van Winkle act for the last eight months and have not got next to him. His notes ought to be good, nearly every person has one that has had business with him. He has just tried to hand the Mill and Smeltermen's union here in Butte a lemon, in the shape of a note for \$150.00; but the Smeltermen want their money and Sherman's notes are not considered good money. That's what his own partner in the Fraternal Supply Co. says, and he ought to know. But how about the "coffee and doughnut brigade?" They ain't broke. Insults and black-jacks don't deter them for a minute in their fight for Industrial liberty. On the morning of the 4th of October they were without an office, did not have as much as a postage stamp, and had to take up a subscription to get some books to keep the accounts in, with a \$1.00 telescope valise for a safe and the writer's bedroom for an office. The work of the Industrial Workers of the World again continued. Inside of three days there were hundreds of dollars on hand, and organizers were set out inside of a week to sow the seed of discontent among the slaves.

Eight months have now passed since members of the New General Executive Board were slugged by Sherman's "proficient, sober and industrious" young men, and in that eight months thousands of men and women have been organized. Almost 20,000 men, women and children have been on strike against some of the most cruel task-masters that there are in the United States. Several locals have a membership ranging from 500 to 3,000. Many of the strikes have been a complete victory. In the big Portland strike alone there were 3,000 men out and every saw-mill and box factory in that big city was closed down tight; over 20 I. W. W. organizers were on the ground to speak to men in different tongues. Wages were forced up from \$1.75 a day to \$3.00 and it was a common occurrence to see 1,500 men with their red ribbons marching down the streets singing the "Marseillaise," the great song of liberty. Locals of the Western Federation of Miners showered their money on the strikers, and the American Federation of Labor showered their dirt on them, and used letters of James Kirwan to some A. F. of L. labor fakir in San Francisco, saying that the W. F. M. did "not recognize Trautman." From this the A. F. of L. construed that we were a fake organization, and used the letter to show that we had not the support of the W. F. M. and they therefore claimed the right to scab on our men, all of the best jobs such as engineers, firemen, millwrights, etc., being copped up by the good A. F. of L. union men. If it had not been for this dastardly move by men with cards in their pockets the nine hour day would have been established in the saw mills of the Pacific Coast.

Our members have had to fight the A. F. of L. in Skowhegan, Maine, but in the face of this they succeeded in gaining a complete victory. The same thing obtained at Goldfield, Tacoma, Paterson, Schenectady, and other places where the revolutionists have been on strike against the masters. Over 10 organizers are being paid at the present time and charters are being issued at the rate of one a day and some weeks as many as nine charters have been issued. Organizers are at present on their way to Alaska, a demand being made by the workers there for their services. Over 7,000 persons have been benefited by better conditions owing to the bitterly fought strikes which have taken place in Paterson, N. J.

A weekly paper has been issued at a great expense. This paper keeps the rank and file fully informed as to the work

THE MOVING FUND

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES REGARDING ITS DISBURSEMENT—A LETTER THAT SHOWS A PROPER APPRECIATION OF THE SITUATION.

In a recent circular letter to the members of the Socialist Labor Party, Frank Bohn, the National secretary, makes the following statement:

"Moving the plant is a far greater task than we had anticipated. We have an excellent building, six stories and basement, 85x21½ feet, for \$3,500 yearly. Two floors we hope to rent for at least \$1,500 yearly. But extensive changes were required to prepare for occupancy. The replacement of a brick pillar by a steel beam in the basement, to permit the location of our large Hoe press, cost \$730. To take down, move and set up this one press, the Hoe people asked \$1200. Our comrades Luck and Winauer superintended the moving and it cost only \$500. This gives you an idea of what we have been and are up against. Lumber and other supplies for partitions, etc., cost \$350. Electrical fixtures, \$100. Wages for mechanics and movers, \$350. Some of our New York comrades, to save expense, have worked days and nights at a stretch, sleeping in the building. The Daily and Weekly People, Der Arbeiter and Arbeiter have been run off on a small press, relays of loyal comrades folding the papers at night. Our job department, of course, cannot be operated at this time.

"Now, comrades, we are at 28 City Hall Place, we are here alive, enthusiastic, with 100 per cent. of our nerve. The fact that all of us who are accustomed to use pens and typewriters have scabbled on the Trunkers and Movers' union does not worry us. But you, who have helped so much, must help some more. An average of fifty cents a member is needed at once from those who have not already responded to this last call.

"Every day brings forth a new proof of the necessity of a Party owned press. The future is bright with hope. The revolution, now so surely approaching, demands the voice your sacrifice has given, and shall give to it.

"By order of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

"Yours most fraternally,
FRANK BOHN,
National Secretary."

The following letter shows the proper appreciation of the situation:

New York, June 6, 1907.

A. C. Kihn, Treas.

Dear Comrade:—Inclosed find check for \$25, my contribution on Moving Fund List No. 451. Upon investigation I find that your call for additional contributions to the Moving Fund is well justified. Were it not that so much has been done by the voluntary labor of

some comrades, the gigantic task of moving could never have been accomplished with the funds already raised. Those of us who cannot put our shoulder to the wheel, physically, should now do what more we can financially, in order that our plant starts up at the new place free of any embarrassment due to the moving.

Fraternally,
B. TOUROFF,

New York, June 6.

AMOUNTS COLLECTED.

List No. 84, Kansas City, Mo.	
J. Glasser, 25c; J. Traut-	
weln, 50c.....	.75
List No. 111, Jersey City, N. J.	
W. Woodhouse.....	2.10
No. 313, Reading, Pa., S. Polo-	
bach.....	1.00
List No. 404, Bridgewater,	
Mass., P. Sabech, \$1; Mrs. L.	
Sabech, \$1;.....	2.00
List No. 451, New York, N. Y.	
B. Touroff.....	25.00
Massachusetts, Milford, J. Jis-	
ku, \$1; F. Florian, 25c.....	1.25
New Jersey, Jersey City, "J.	
H.".....	1.00
New York, New York City,	
C. Vollmers, \$1; P. Walsh,	
\$1; J. Van Ness, \$1; Onelda	
Co., J. Hoehenberger, 50c....	3.50
Ohio, Cincinnati, A. Boesche...	1.00

Total..... \$7.60

Previously acknowledged.... 2,967.58

Grand total..... \$3,005.18

Two dollars credited to F. Carroll, two weeks ago, should have been credited to A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.

EXPLAINS ITSELF.
Cincinnati, O., May 27, '07.

A. C. Kihn,

Dear Comrade: I was longing for a heart to heart talk with you for some time. Possibly with one or two exceptions, all the due cards that you made out for members in our city were marked "Cleveland." But now you positively overstepped all bounds. You credited the money sent by the Cincinnati Women's Socialist Club to Cleveland!!! "Yours truly" is on the run, the Socialist women in hot pursuit. Nothing less than a special edition of The People with the proper correction will satisfy them.

With a warning for the future, I am, yours for a speedy establishment in our new headquarters.

Cincinnati.

A. C. KIHNS,
Press Security League,
New York, Friday, June 7.

DON'T FORGET PRIZE CONTEST

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH FOR BEST SUBSCRIPTION GETTERS FOR WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Attention is once more called to The Weekly People subscription contest announced last week. A comrade has offered \$100.00 in cash prizes to three that send in the largest number of yearly subscriptions for The Weekly People, between June 15th and July 15th, 1907, as follows:—

\$50.00 in cash to person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions; \$30.00 to the person sending in the next largest number of the same; \$20.00 to the person sending in the third largest number.

All subscriptions must be mailed not earlier than June 15th and not later than July 14th, the post mark on them to determine when they were sent. There will be no restriction as to the amount of help a person may secure

in the effort to win any of the above prizes; a section may elect a canvasser and every member thereof may pitch in and pile up the total. The object is to get subscriptions; and plenty of them.

The prizes will be awarded on July 25th.

The prizes should prove an incentive. Every section, sympathetic organization, and woman's club should decide to enter the contest. They can add a handsome sum to their treasury, and aid in extending the circulation of our press, while doing so. Let all hands get on the job and make the result an eye-opener to the enemies of the Socialist movement, who fear our party press more than the devil is alleged to fear holy water.

Get a move on! Aim to win first prize, or bust in the attempt!

that is being carried on, shows the expenses of every week's work, where the organizers are working, how the strikes are being handled and also contains articles by the editor and other members, which are valuable for brushing the cobwebs of ignorance from the brains of the workers who do not yet understand their true economic position in society. It is also a valuable news Bulletin for pulling the mask of hypocrisy from the face of labor fakirs, grafters, and slugs and it ought to be in the hands of every worker in the land, especially the members of the organization, (push her along, boys!)

But this is not all that this "doughnut brigade" has accomplished in eight months. A stenographic report of the convention (that ousted the grafters and slugs) has been issued at a cost of nearly \$2,000.00; but it has paid handsomely in the fact that it has shown

the members the disruptive tactics of the reactionists in the convention. The next move to be made by the "coffee and doughnut" bunch will be to send a couple of delegates to the Stuttgart Congress to be held in Germany in August. This will take a lot of per capita from the workers, but then the I. W. W. is composed of men and not of cowards, and it is absolutely necessary that we meet with delegates from all over the world so that the foreigner will know when he lands in this land of the rich and home of the slave, he will not be led astray by job trust fakirs, and robbed of his money for the right to work.

Anyone who has the intelligence to appreciate and give credit for work accomplished will have to admit that any body of men and women who can start out with a telescope valise for a safe on the 4th of October with their officers suffering from sore heads (as the result of

FLASH-LIGHTS

of the
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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preliminary Report, Jean Jaures, August Bebel, Jules Guesde, Victor Adler, George Plechanoff, Emile Vandervelde, Enrico Ferri and Bulgaria, The Dresden Amsterdam Resolution, The General Strike, Congress Miscellanies, The International Bureau, The Situation in Belgium, The British S. L. P., besides valuable addenda.

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 358 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

blows administered by thugs in the employ of the Sherman-Mahoney-McCabe McMullen gang), has certainly done great work.

It is being suggested by some delegates to the W. F. M. convention that probably the two factions could be got together again. We wouldn't have any of the members of this slugging gang in the Industrial Workers of the World if they paid \$10.00 a month dues. We have nothing to compromise.
Butte, Montana, June 14.

THE MISERY OF THURINGIA'S HOME WORKERS

By Paul Sauerbrey, in the Stuttgart "Neue Zeit."

Translated by Eugene Fisher, New York.

Under the auspices of the general committee of the trades unions, I made, a short while ago, an agitation tour among the home-workers. The following sketch gives the experiences I made during the trip:

Thuringia, one of the most beautiful parts of Germany, means, for a great number of workers, a place of great misery, frightful poverty and physical degeneration. Notwithstanding these long sufferings, the Thuringians love song and freedom. Skilful and intelligent, they produce a great variety of different commodities, wooden, porcelain and glassware; playthings, masks and paper articles, cigars and many other things. The climatic conditions of the weid and the ability of the soil forced the inhabitants to engage in industries, and the limited requirements of these mountaineers caused a boom in the industrial developments of the district during the last decade, excepting hardly a single town.

The free capitalist instinct of the enterprising business men detected very quickly the "desirable" qualities of the people. As a result many factories and branches were transplanted from North Germany into Thuringia, because there labor was cheaper. The tobacco and cigar industry particularly has grown immensely in the last few years. This is no surprise, as the costs of manufacturing are almost two-thirds lower than in North Germany, in Bremen, Hamburg or Verden. Thuringia was always an ideal country for the exploiting masters, and many a bankrupt capitalist succeeded in Thuringia to grow again rich.

Hand in hand with the spread of the industries went the spread of "home-work." Nearly every new enterprise caused the extension of home-work, as the wages are very low. The small remuneration of the men, sufficient only partly to cover the living expenses, must be raised artificially by means of the homework of their wives and children.

This creates competition and forces the wages still lower. A great number of articles, particularly of the cheaper kind, are exclusively made at home.

From early in the morning until late at night these poor wretches have to toil, usually not even knowing how much they have earned, as no time is left for figuring up the amount. Young and old work constantly, seemingly untiringly and mechanically, spurred by the desire to produce plenty. In certain industries the prices are so low that even by the most intense labor one can earn only about 40 to 50 pfennigs (10 to 12 cents) a day.

The home industry successfully competes with the machine. This sufficiently proves the miserable conditions of the home-workers. On the other side it shows that notwithstanding the great technical advances now being made, it is very hard to destroy the home industry. The introduction of machinery, which necessitates a differentiation of work resulting in greater productivity, would not to any noticeable extent curtail home-work. This new competition will reduce the condition of the home-worker to a still lower standard, as they have no power of resistance, and have no means of concerted action to stop the downward trend of prices.

In every possible manner unscrupulous capitalists, heartless business men, have tried to coin money out of the marrow of the wretched home-workers. Not alone are the wages miserably low, but the home-workers are obliged to buy from their masters their raw material at exorbitant prices. Under fear of losing his work, the home-worker gladly pays hystol to the boss. In Meneshach a female home-worker receives for a dozen toy masks, 6 cents, from which she deducted 2 1/2 cents for raw material—a few sheets of common sized or glassed paper.

The home-workers of the same town who produce paper caps and paper lanterns, have to procure the necessary glue from their masters at 12 1/2 cents a pound. For this money one is able to buy the best of furniture glue.

Factory laws regulating the working conditions of minors are generally disregarded. In Meneshach I saw children 14 and 15 years old, working from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. in the factory, and then until 12 P. M. at home, to finish the work taken home.

The conditions of the paperworkers, male as well as female, are more than deplorable. They can earn about \$3 a week by working 11 or 12 hours daily. The female home-workers average hardly \$1 a week.

The conditions in the glass industry are not a bit better than in the paper industry. The modern machine has not served made any inroads into this particular industry. But the introduction of labor-saving machinery in other plants is throwing a great amount of discarded

labor power into the glass industry. With very few exceptions, the work in the glass factory requires a certain skill only procurable through long training. Notwithstanding this favorable circumstance, the condition of the glass workers is going from bad to worse. This is to a certain degree the result of the indifference of the workers.

The specialization of work is highly developed. Aside from the production of glass, the following branches exist: Manufacturing of thermometers and glass instruments for chemists and pharmacists; of Christmas tree decorations, artificial human animal and doll's eyes; artificial glass fruits, flowers, etc. The best conditions are found to prevail among the workers in the thermometer and the glass eye branches. Yet, notwithstanding the great skill of these workers, their lot needs improving very badly. The average wages are from \$4 to \$4.50 a week. In Langewiesen, the main seat of the manufacture of physicians' thermometers, the maximum wages are \$4.50.

Still worse are the conditions of the home-workers. The working hours are almost unlimited. To make things more deplorable, these workers often underbid each other. So it happens that prices are repeatedly cut in half. Is it any wonder then that our masters are smiling and growing rich quick? Ten or fifteen years ago artificial human eyes were paid for at the rate of 35 cents apiece, sometimes even as high as 50 or 60 cents. To-day the average price is 7 or 8 cents, in exceptional cases, 25 cents. The results of this reduction in prices will be damaging to the whole glass industry. The best and most skilful workers are leaving this Eldorado of exploitation and transplanting the industry in foreign lands—France, England, America.

Horrible is the misery among the makers of Christmas tree ornaments and artificial flowers and glass fruits. In the thermometer works child labor is excluded, but the majority of the flower workers are children.

Every living soul in a family has to assist in procuring the meager means of existence. Children hardly able to understand the most simple work are ordered to perform highly difficult tasks, such as decorating the Christmas tree ornaments. Under normal conditions, a workday lasts about 12 or 13 hours; in the busy season the workers have to toil 15 to 18 hours. Even the children have to work until late at night. I visited families whose children of five and six years old were kept at work even until 9 o'clock. Worn out and tired, they often fall asleep and rest their head on the article on which they are at work.

As a rule the poorest of the home-workers are well supplied with children. To find families with 8, 10 or even 12 children is not difficult. The working room assumes the appearance of a small factory. At Steinach I found a widow with 10 children making toys. The working hours of this woman amounted to 20 hours daily, from 4 A. M. until 12 P. M. She admitted that the long hours were necessary to produce her "pennum" (amount of work required to keep the family alive).

As had, sometimes worse, are the conditions of housing. The living and sleeping rooms, too small for human habitation, are mostly used as workshops and store rooms also. It is almost impossible for a visitor to breathe, as the air is foul, and to save fuel no window is opened. The smell of gas, the colors and the catables, the produce of the workers and of the wash hung up to dry, together make an awful atmospheric mixture which the poor home-workers are compelled to inhale the greatest part of their lives.

High rentals, too, allow only a few to engage a shop separated from the living room. The rent of one room with a "kammer" (a small attached room) is in Steinach, Saucha or Neuhaus, on the average \$25 to \$30 a year. An "apartment" with one room and 2 "kammers" costs from \$35 to \$40. This abnormal high rent is caused by the high prices of land. A square yard of a building lot brings from \$3.50 to \$4; in some cases even \$5 and \$6. Aside from this, the taxes are also abnormally high. In some places 17 per cent. municipal and 25 per cent. church taxes are levied. These are the conditions throughout the Meing Oberland, the "Eldorado" of home-work and house-industry.

It is almost self-evident that under these circumstances the health of the workers is greatly undermined and its status a bad one. According to a report of Dr. Kreissmann, of Sonneberg, out of 1,000 deaths in his district 45 are due to consumption.

The rise in the prices of commodities, causing an underfeeding of the people, is multiplying this misery from year to year. The social and economic status of the home-workers is reduced through the merciless policy of exploitation. Where families can be found suffering

of consumption. Evolution will surely lead to a total degeneration, possibly to a destruction of a part of the population. The government as well as the monied classes, is deaf and dumb to the cries of the downtrodden for assistance out of their misery. With the exception of a few bourgeois philanthropists, it was organized labor which first called attention to the economic danger resulting from home-industry. The trades unions are directly interested in the abolition or restriction of the home-work system, as in certain industries the home-worker is an important factor to be considered in strikes.

Even the home-workers themselves and the capitalists interested in these home-industries have recognized that something has to be done to change the system, which has reached the limit of its usefulness. A part of the Christmas tree ornament makers are looking for relief through the forming of co-operative societies. But these will not be able to exist very long. From what sources can a poverty-stricken population get the capital to finance such undertakings? Some believe the government will help. But we know how far governmental assistance goes. Admitting the government had the intention to help, its work would be opposed by the organized capitalists, who will not allow the eradication of vampires and parasites.

The only way for the home-workers to better their pitiful condition is through a proper economic organization. A bill brought in the Reichstag by the Socialists in favor of the home-workers will possibly help somewhat to advance the conditions of the home-workers in the right direction. But the bulk of the relief work rests with the trades unions themselves to perform. It is their duty to organize and uplift these poorest of the poor. Undoubtedly a hard task. But it must be done. No cost can be too high, no sacrifice too great, to interfere with the noble attempt to better the condition of this part of the proletariat.

The organization of the home-workers means a gradual displacement of the old mode of production. As soon as it is possible to force the capitalists to pay the same prices as well in the factory as in the home, and the legal insurance rates for the home-workers also, the day is near to outroot these capitalist "bone mills."

Let us work untiringly until our goal is reached.

THE PRIZE CONTEST.

Section Cincinnati Bound to Win First Honors in Subscription-Getting.

The People has received the notice published below, with a request for its insertion. Ordinarily the notice would be assigned to the columns reserved for the purpose. But, in view of the enthusiasm of Section Cincinnati, and the importance of the prize contest to the propagation of correct socialist principles, via a greatly increased circulation of The People, it is here given the prominence it deserves.

CINCINNATI, ATTENTION!

The Press Committee of Section Cincinnati was given to understand that the first prize of \$50 offered by a comrade through The People for the highest number of subs. must land in this town. The money will be used to decorate Cincinnati with Peoples. Now, comrades! get busy. All those who have been asleep, wake up and get subs. Report to Bob Thmann, at headquarters every evening. Chairman the Press Committee.

The other sections throughout the country should not fail to emulate Section Cincinnati. Stir up press committees, and hustle for the first prize! Our cause will be the beneficiary!!

SOCIALIST BUREAU FOR HAYWOOD.

Plenary Assembly in Brussels Condemns Persecution of W. F. M. Officers.

Brussels, Belgium, June 10.—The plenary assembly of the Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau, now in session arranging the agenda for the coming International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, yesterday passed a resolution condemning the persecution of members of the Western Federation of Miners in Idaho.

It also condemned the attitude of the Japanese government toward Socialists and characterized it as "persecution."

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THE WAITERS AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

By I. Shekhan, San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., May 20.—I wish to relate my experiences regarding organization of waiters in various parts of the country.

After the earthquake I immediately went to Chicago where I found no A. F. of L. organization, but merely a charter held by a few who had to have paid-up union (?) cards in order to obtain such employment as is offered when other A. F. of L. unions give their various entertainments, balls, picnics, etc. At the corner of Clark and Madison streets, Chicago, there are every morning from fifty to a hundred waiters standing on the sidewalk with their bundle of working clothes under their arms, waiting for a measly lunch job, which ranges in pay from 35 cents to \$1.00 (regardless of the inclemency of the weather). The employers are aware of the fact that these men are out of employment. These waiters need not place a sign reading "Job Wanted" or "Slave For Sale" on their backs in order to inform their masters of their destitution.

I went around to the various hotels, clubs and restaurants looking for employment and found about twenty or thirty men standing in line waiting in some back alley for a chance to be exploited. Finally the headwaiter would appear, usually a man of commanding appearance, well groomed and physically developed. He would march up and down to scan the faces, the general appearance, etc., of the slaves; finally he would point at two or three and say that he wanted them and the others would file out, unable to reach any other place in time to obtain employment, since all places hire their waiters about the same time of day. Some of those men would go hungry for that day, unless they depended upon the scanty menu of the free lunch counters.

I found a good many waiters congregating around saloons, playing cards and buying drinks, and discovered that the employers send for their help to these saloons. The saloonkeepers, not being in business for their health, naturally gave preference in the distribution of jobs to their most liberal patrons. As a consequence, being abnormally underpaid, whatever money they would be able to retain, after supplying their necessities, went to the saloonkeepers.

I interviewed some of these men and asked how they could possibly submit to such conditions without organizing and attempting to obtain better pay and shorter hours. I was informed of the repeated efforts that were made to organize the hotel and restaurant employees, and how they were repeatedly led to slaughter. After having strikes practically won, they were told to go back to work or they would lose their charters. At a mass meeting which was called previous to a strike, ex-President Callahan declared that there was \$50,000 in the general fund of the international union to help them win that fight, and a draw upon every affiliated local if necessary. The local union that went out on strike only had \$187 in the treasury, which did not last long, so when they applied for relief to the international union Callahan appointed a committee to investigate their application for relief. The local joint executive board was not permitted to appear before that august tribunal. While Callahan was investigating, there were about one hundred and fifty men and women standing on the outside waiting for a meal ticket and a night's lodging. Some of them were married people about to be dispossessed for non-payment of rent. In the meanwhile there were eight or nine traysloads of intoxicants carried into the room, and as the waiter would pass in and out with the drinks, the members on the outside would naturally be inquisitive and look in through the door, and there they beheld their General President lying on the floor in an intoxicated condition. And the investigation went on! This local union was afterwards suspended for non-payment of their per capita tax to the international union, while the strike was still on. It is but natural for these men to look with suspicion upon anyone who talks unionism to them. Oppressed and demoralized though they are, they refuse to pay any more dues to an organization that keeps them most effectually divided.

Several attempts were made to organize them into the I. W. W., but without success. At a banquet for which the waiters were secured at one of the saloons to work for \$1.50 they (the waiters), without any organization to guide them, went on strike for \$2.50 per man and won. They acted spontaneously because they had no pure and simple union to hinder them from asserting their class spirit.

In various other cities I visited, practically the same conditions obtain, notably among others in Cincinnati, where the headquarters of the international union is located. There the sidewalk on

the corner of Sixth and Vine streets is the rendezvous of the waiter out of a job. These men quite often reach such towns on the brakebeam, without any means, and are compelled to submit to whatever conditions are imposed upon them by their masters. As soon as they secure a few dollars they leave for the next town, only to find conditions the same or worse.

The question naturally arises "Why is it so difficult to organize the waiters and the hotel and restaurant employees in general?" The very nature of hotel and restaurant work is menial, and a premium is placed upon servility. In the competitive effort to be servile, the waiter without any organization becomes thoroughly demoralized, and submits to all sorts of oppression with hardly any resistance. In such localities where other industries are organized, the waiters and cooks organize also; and to the extent that the other trades improve their conditions, to that extent do they (the cooks and waiters) also become more rebellious. Then they go on strike and perhaps succeed, and as they gain in strength they gradually become more and more radical. While heretofore they were most conservative and reactionary, they now become the most radical of all and become the demagogic factors in the labor movement. The unorganized hotel and restaurant employee gropes his way in the dark, trying to find his bearings, but after the other trades are thoroughly organized, a basis exists from which the culinary crafts can proceed with reasonable assurances of success. It is futile, for reasons I have mentioned, to expect any organization of hotel and restaurant employees of a revolutionary character in the very near future. But the basis for same will undoubtedly find its expression in a very short time.

During the street car strike in this city the question of calling out all the employees of the United R. R. Co. came up for consideration. Owing to the constant agitation carried on by the I. W. W., Mr. Callahan's labor leaders had quite a time in preventing the working class from displaying their class solidarity. It was intimated that in the event that the electricians were called out, that the troops would be brought here and the army electricians would do the work necessary to operate the street cars, and they argued that it would then become necessary to call out the gas and electric light plant employees as well as those employed at the water-works in order to make the strike effective, but such course would cause a lot of suffering among the working class and would practically mean a general strike. That bluff won the strike for the employers on this occasion. The workers are gradually realizing the weakness of the pure and simple method of organization. They will realize the necessity of a revolutionary, economic organization where not only industrial solidarity among themselves is advocated, but where methods will be employed to undermine the discipline of the butt end of government, such as the army and the navy, etc., and where all other means will be employed that may be necessary to carry on the class struggle to a successful culmination.

There is already quite a change of sentiment among the workers in this city favorable towards Industrial Unionism. Those who were most conservative and reactionary in the past are to-day the foremost exponents of the I. W. W., and I feel confident that this city will furnish the nucleus for the I. W. W. on the Pacific Coast in the very near future.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS.

Address on Preamble I. W. W.
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Capitalist Class.
Class Struggle.
De Leon-Harriman Debate.
Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.
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What Is Capital?
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Working Class.

These are five cent books. In quantities, for propaganda purposes, the price is \$3.50 per 100 copies.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SECRETARY. W. D. Forbes, 12 Wellington Road, London, Ontario, has been elected National Secretary of the Canadian Socialist Labor Party.

Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-third Edition by Daniel DeLeon, Editor of the New York Daily People, with translator's preface and foot notes.

Cloth, 400 pages, with pen drawing of the author.

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The complete emancipation of woman, and her complete equality with man is the final goal of our social development, whose realization no power on earth can prevent;—and this realization is possible only by a social change that shall abolish the rule of man over man—hence also of capitalists over workingmen. Only then will the human race reach its highest development. The "Golden Age" that man has been dreaming of for thousands of years, and after which they have been longing, will have come at last. Class rule will have reached its end for all time, and along with it, the rule of man over woman.

CONTENTS.

WOMAN IN THE PAST.
Before Christianity.
Under Christianity.
WOMAN IN THE PRESENT.
Sexual instinct, Wage-Slaves, Obstacles to Marriage.
Further Obstacles and Obstructions to Marriage.
Rational Proportion of the Sexes.
The Cause and Effect.
Prostitution a Necessary Institution of the Capitalist World.
Woman's Position as a Freedwoman, Her Intellectual Facilities, Darwinism and the Condition of Society.
Woman's Civic and Political Status.
The State and Society.
The Socialization of Society.
WOMAN IN THE FUTURE.
INTERNATIONALITY.
POPULATION AND OVER-POPULATION.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

— By EUGENE V. DEBS. —

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conflict, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors."

Price 5 cents per copy.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
 W. D. Box 1578. Tel. 125 North
 Publishing Office, Saturday, June 15, 1907.
 THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
 New York Post Office, May 13, 1906.
 (Being in the list of publications of this office, con-
 sideration is requested to keep a copy
 of their articles, and not to expect them to
 be returned. Consequently, no stamps
 should be sent for return.)

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	1906
In 1888	2,063
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	30,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People:
 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
 months.

The service that is paid for has its
 bounds.
 But boundless is disinterestedness.
 —Lassalle's Franz von Sickingen.

REVOLUTIONARY HUGHES.
 When Socialists maintain that Social-
 ist Society is a whole and not an ag-
 gregation of isolated things, they are
 called "big headed." When Socialists
 maintain that, upon the same principle
 that the "One Nation," born on July 4,
 1776, could not be born one acre at a
 time, one county at a time—in short,
 could not be born piecemeal, but had
 to be born in lump, it being a social en-
 tity—when Socialists maintain that
 they are called "wild-eyed revolution-
 ists." By this token Gov. Hughes of the
 State of New York takes his place
 among the most wild-eyed of revolu-
 tionists.

A bill has just passed the Legislature
 providing for the equalization of the
 salaries of male and female teachers in
 the City of New York holding the same
 position. The Governor vetoed the bill.
 His reason for so doing is that "the
 principle involved was one which should
 be applied generally throughout the Civil
 Service, and SHOULD NOT BE ADOPTED
 IN ANY ONE INSTANCE UNTIL
 THE STATE IS PREPARED TO
 MAKE EQUAL PAYMENT TO MEN
 AND WOMEN DOING THE SAME
 WORK IN ITS SERVICE THE MIXED
 STATE POLICY." In other words jus-
 tice to women must be born in lump;
 not until all the women employees in
 the Civil Service of the State are given
 equal pay with men for the same work
 may any set of the State's women em-
 ployees be done justice to. Or shorter
 and whole hog or none.

Perish the thought that Gov. Hughes
 is a blower of hot and cold! Perish
 the thought that the Governor pretends to
 want the "whole loaf or none" when the
 beneficiaries can receive and profit by
 a half-loaf, but that he will turn a
 somewhat back and preach "half-a-loaf
 is better than none" when by so preach-
 ing the beneficiaries may be effectively
 kept out of the whole loaf! In short,
 perish the thought, the Governor is a fit
 representative of capitalism with whom
 principle is good only to find pretexts
 to keep labor out of its own. Perish
 that thought! Did not the Governor,
 when a candidate last year, announce
 himself a devotee at the shrine of
 labor?

IS GORED BULL BELLOWING.
 Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio
 has long and deservedly enjoyed the re-
 putation of being the sheet-anchor of
 conservatism in the Senate. Other
 Senators might yield at times, and
 temporarily bend under some gale of
 radicalism. Foraker never. Against him
 such gales—whether they proceeded
 from the quarter of the White House,
 or whether they blew from the opposite
 quarter of the "turbulent masses"—
 dashed themselves impotent. Foraker
 ever remained erect, uncompromising—
 capitalism meant capitalism: it was
 the best of all possible social orders:
 its possible evils were such in seeming
 only, or, if actual, were unavoidable:
 "capitalism makes men by trying them,"
 was over Foraker's motto. Of course,
 Foraker never had any sympathy with
 the claim that capitalism, by rendering
 the living of the workmen precarious,
 makes cowards of them, and there-
 by turns them into serfs of the class
 upon whom they are made dependent.
 All such principles Foraker rejected—
 "capitalism makes men by trying them,"
 Foraker would say, striking his chest,
 as a specimen proof of his motto. Pit-
 tless events have hastened to illu-
 minate the specimen, and to prove by it
 the falseness of the motto.

The Steubenville, O., Decoration
 speech pronounced by Foraker is but
 one prolonged series of bellowings
 from the gored bull Foraker, flatly
 contradicting the Senator's favorite
 motto against Socialism. For several
 months Foraker has been in a hand-to-
 hand conflict with the Federal Admin-
 istration for supremacy in Ohio. For-
 akar, once the boss, found one by one
 his lieutenants drop away from him
 until he now stands, or lies flat, alone,
 overthrown by the Administration.

What influences caused the defection
 from his ranks?—Argument?—Force of
 principle?—Not at all! The influences
 were subtle. They are summed up in
 the words: "The fear of want." They
 may be summed up in a still shorter
 term: "Patronage." Listen to the clin-
 max of Foraker's Steubenville bellow-
 ings:

"Knowledge of the fact that govern-
 ment holds their living MAKES COW-
 ARDS OF PUBLIC MEN. Unless they
 are in favor with the appointing power
 they fear they may be out of favor
 with their constituents."

The hour of danger has wrung from
 the callous breast of Foraker a chunk
 of Socialist truth that he had hitherto
 denied. Independence, bravery, honor,
 character—these are all virtues that
 depend upon material safety. The man
 on a banana peel wobbles and may fall.
 Men facing want display neither brave-
 ry, honor, independence, nor character.
 Capitalism does not make men by
 trying them: it destroys manhood by
 tempting instead of promoting it.

The aim of the intelligent man must
 be to promote the establishment of that
 social system under which man's ma-
 terial existence is safe. Capitalism
 renders such existence precarious. It
 is capitalism that gored Foraker. The
 gored bull got a dose of his own medi-
 cine.

"LAW" AND LAW.

Says the New York "Evening Post":
 "Every law presupposes a certain
 amount of resistance to, and diffi-
 culty in its application; if its pro-
 visions met with voluntary, joyous ac-
 ceptance by the entire community it
 would never have had to be enacted." It
 is not to be expected that the organ
 of a class, whose laws depend upon
 physical force for their enforcement
 upon the masses, can have any con-
 cept of "law" other than that which
 is common with usurpers. The "Post's"
 language is the language of the Czar,
 it is the language of all class rulers.
 A time comes when, through the long
 practice of oppression, they look upon
 law as inseparable from the oppressive
 feature that class rule imparts to it.
 It so was with the Chinese, the story
 goes, in the matter of roast pork. The
 first time a Chinaman made acquaint-
 ance with roast pork was after a barn
 burned down with a pig in it; sub-
 sequently, to obtain roast pork, a barn
 had each time to be burned down.
 Roast pork without a conflagration was
 inconceivable to the Chinese mind.
 Likewise law, voluntarily joyously ac-
 cepted by the entire community is in-
 conceivable to the capitalist mind. The
 Social Revolution will have to cleanse
 the concept Law also from the smut
 that class-rule has attached to, and
 capitalism has heavily piled upon it.

Look at a railroad time-table. That
 is "law"; it has all the essentials of
 law, none of its unessentials. If
 everybody could get a train to convey
 him to his destination at the hour and
 minute he wanted, no one could travel.
 The voluntary, joyous acceptance by
 the entire community of a time-table,
 and their anxiety, often running ex-
 pressed to live up to that "law," il-
 lustrates the essence of Law and the
 falsity of the "Evening Post's" two
 theorems—first, that "Law" can be
 joyously accepted; secondly, that its
 enactment is necessary: the joyous-
 ness of its acceptance is no reason
 to conclude that "it would never have
 had to be enacted."

Class-rule implies conflicting in-
 terests. The conflict of interests does
 not manifest itself only between the
 rulers and the ruled. The groundwork
 of class-rule ramifies itself throughout
 in a conflict of interests of all the
 social members—conflict of interests
 between husband and wife; guardian
 and ward; parent and child; brother
 and sister. A cursory glance over the
 pages of any treatise on general law
 will prove this fact. A law that will
 "meet with voluntary, joyous ac-
 ceptance by the entire community" is,
 accordingly inconceivable in a social
 system like that of capitalism.

Among the things that the class,
 for which the "Evening Post" speaks
 cannot learn is that it does not follow,
 because a pigsty is dirty, therefore
 a equal is inseparable from a drawing-
 room. The "Evening Posters" cannot
 conceive of "Law" without a club to
 break it into some one's head; or a
 bayonet to prick it into some one's
 abdomen; or a bullet to shoot it
 through some one's breast;—or, as it
 would seem from the news from Boise,
 poison to diet the law's recipient into
 acceptance.

Fortunately, Progress has never halted
 because the Usurping Class could not
 see further than its nose. The Social-
 ist Republic, which destroys the
 groundwork of class-rule, comes
 crowned with a code of Law joyously
 and voluntarily acceptable by the en-
 tire community—a code of Law so clear
 and easy that it is automatically en-
 forceable. He who can and won't work
 shall himself punish himself with a
 suicide's death by starvation, the same
 as he who would refuse to be on time
 to catch a train is left behind.

MISQUOTING LINCOLN.

President Roosevelt was guilty of an
 impious misquotation in his Indiana-
 polis Decoration Day speech. It was
 the shades of no less a figure in Amer-
 ican history than the shades of Lincoln
 that were the victim of "Big Stick" im-
 piety.

Roosevelt, in the attempt to palliate,
 if not to justify the criminal conduct
 of the railroads, sought to throw upon
 the objectors to railroad usurpation the
 odium of enviousness. How did he do
 it? By directness? That at least would
 have had the merit of daring. It is not
 in the "herp of St. Juan Hill," the re-
 nowned warrior who rode "triumphantly"
 where no Spaniards were, carefully
 dodging the place of danger to do a
 deed of daring, whether physically or
 morally. Roosevelt "quoted Lincoln,"
 or rather he wrenched a beautiful say-
 ing of Lincoln's clean out of the sock-
 ets of its context. Referring to the
 slave-holding confederation, a houseless
 cabal, that sought to pull down the house of the Nation,
 the keen mind of Lincoln snap-
 shot the morale of the Confederacy
 with the words: "Let not him who is
 houseless pull down the house of an-
 other." This passage, of all passages,
 Roosevelt had the effrontery to quote
 against the rising tide of indignation
 towards railroad usurpation.

It is not the houseless that are draw-
 ing up the indictment against the rail-
 road robber-burgs. The indictment is
 being drawn up by the builders of the
 house. It is the Working Class, mu-
 tilated and massacred on the railroads,
 and ground to dust and into dividends
 who are drawing up the indictment.
 These indeed, are seeking to pull down
 the robber burg of tyranny, not out of
 envy; not because they would like such
 a habitation themselves; but because
 such habitations are harmful to
 society. The attitude of the modern
 Working Class is no more the attitude
 of "the houseless" seeking to "pull
 down the house of another" than the
 attitude of the Revolutionary Fathers
 was that of "the houseless" seeking
 to pull down the house of another. The
 Revolutionary Fathers justly pulled
 down the structure of feudal British
 tyranny. The modern Working Class
 is tugging at the structure that sup-
 planted the tyranny overthrown in 1776,
 and that the "Big Stick" is vainly seek-
 ing to prop up by physical force and by
 misquotations.

The Boise comedy is continuing un-
 abated. Orchard is brought into court
 guarded by a force of armed detectives
 "to prevent bodily harm being done to
 him." By whom? The comedy needs
 the fiction that the defense would hurt
 Orchard. The fiction is necessary to
 promote the notion that Orchard is
 telling the truth, and the defense wants
 him done away with. 'Tis not an open,
 'tis a hidden enemy Haywood is fac-
 ing.

The illness of Haywood from toxine
 poison is an incident of highly suspi-
 cious nature. Unable to prove their
 case, the capitalist conspiracy that
 engineered his arrest has sought to
 delay the trial all it could. Finally,
 now that further delay could not be
 had, and the "proof" is due, Haywood
 is suddenly taken ill, dangerously ill,
 "as a result of his prison diet."

While the female teachers of New
 York are complaining of governmental
 favoritism towards the male teachers
 in point of pay the complaint is going
 up in New Haven that "if good look-
 ing teachers possess the priceless art
 of smiling at the right time with the
 proper poise of the head, their mascu-
 line judges are often swept off their
 feet by a whirlwind of merit."

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach them-
 selves to the Socialist Labor Party,
 either by the formation of a local or-
 ganization known as a "Section," or by
 joining as members at large, may pre-
 ceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.
2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing there- to to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.
- For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohm, National Secretary, pre-
 sent, 2-5 New Reade Street, New
 York (P. O. Box 1578).

CONVERSATION No. 2

(Under this head will be reproduced a
 series of conversations that were either
 listened to or partaken in by the Editor
 of The People in the company of the
 capitalist passengers, whom he met in
 the Pullmans in the course of his recent
 extensive tour in the West.)

The smoking compartment of the soli-
 tary Pullman car that left Spokane,
 Wash., on the morning of April 20th,
 bound south to Pendleton, was the
 scene of a lively discussion, conducted
 throughout in the best of good nature,
 and frequently interrupted by peals of
 laughter, notwithstanding the repartees
 were frequently pointed and sharp. Be-
 sides the Editor of The People, there
 were three traveling agents, a land sur-
 veyor, a life insurance official, and, as it
 appeared from his own statements, a
 portly, self, sufficient speculator in
 stocks, content with himself and willing
 to be still more content. These six
 passengers came in successively, except
 the three drummers who were acquaint-
 ed with one another, and probably took
 their seats in the compartment from
 the start. As each successive passenger
 walked in and settled down to smoke,
 he was irresistibly drawn into the con-
 versation.

The drummers had set the ball a-roll-
 ing. The subject of their several pro-
 ceedings gave easy opportunities for di-
 gressions. The first digression was the
 Thaw verdict. One passenger stated he
 knew the jury would not convict. With
 the levity that marked most of the re-
 sponses, a number of questions were
 showered upon him, trending on the ob-
 scene. He good naturedly parried the
 shafts, and then explained in an off-
 hand way: "The Thaw has too much
 money to be convicted." The observa-
 tion led directly to the state of the
 country, to politics, to the "labor trou-
 bles," to "William Jennings," to the
 "big stick," etc., etc. The consensus
 of opinion was that "the country was
 booming," that "everyone was making
 money," that "never was there such
 prosperity." While it was clear, at least
 probable, that there was much brag-
 ging in the statements made and much
 levity was obvious, the talk gradually
 grew soberer and soberer. Presently
 maxims of politics, economics, sociology
 began to be thrown up and discussed
 with sober brows. This episode of the
 conversation was the episode of inter-
 est. The sentiments there uttered prob-
 ably did not drop exactly in the follow-
 ing order; the order in which they are
 here given is substantially correct:

"I'd like to see Taft President."
 "I can't say I would. I'd prefer Wil-
 liam Jennings."
 "Roosevelt is good enough for me,"
 from the speculator in stocks. "Even
 if the same party wins there always is
 a shake-up. Prices tumble before they
 rise again. Why, even if the same
 President is re-elected there always is a
 period of incertitude. I'll tell you just
 how I feel about it. I favor a mon-
 archy. So long as the reigning king
 lives things go at an even pace. And
 we shall come to that. The good sense
 of the business interests will demand it."

All the others fell over the speculator
 in stocks. They believed in a republic.
 He took them up one by one. With
 pretty good dialectics he brought it
 home to each that his respective busi-
 ness would be promoted by a monarchy.
 "It is all a matter of sentiment with
 you people," the speculator in stocks
 summed up. "The business interests of
 the country demand a monarchy. I'm
 for Roosevelt, simply because I'm
 rather have a poor President for life
 than a change every four years, even if
 the change be from good to better. It
 always deranges prices. Why, Roose-
 velt has brought the country to the
 verge of war half a dozen times—all for
 popularity. We want a monarchy."

"Who is to be the nobility?"
 "I don't care who. And I don't know
 that we need have 'Counts' and 'Dukes'
 by name. Whatever stability the coun-
 try enjoys to-day, it enjoys by virtue
 of the leading capitalists. Their fam-
 ilies are established facts, they cannot
 be overthrown. I don't care whether
 Rockefeller be called Duke Rockefeller,
 or Harriman Count Harriman. The thing
 is the thing. Now, the King should be
 taken from one of those families. Busi-
 ness will then be stable."

"It never will be."
 "You will live to see it," from the
 speculator.
 "Never!"
 "And if you don't live to see that,
 you will live to see the workmen
 hang you all, the way they did the
 property holders in the French Revolu-
 tion—that's the alternative," from the
 speculator. And turning to the Editor
 of The People, who had been listening
 in interested and sympathetic silence,
 "Isn't that about the size of it?"
 Ed. The P.—"For one thing, it was
 not the working class that cut off the
 heads of the property holders in
 the French Revolution. That sur-
 gical operation was performed by
 the bourgeois, the class that is

now the capitalist class. For an-
 other thing, France had a King at
 the time. If a long established monarchy
 could not prevent the French Revolu-
 tion, how will an upstart monarchy pre-
 vent an upheaval in America?"

"I thought you agreed with me," said
 the stock speculator in astonishment.
 Ed. The P.—"I do, in a way. I agree
 with you that as things are, they will
 last not much longer. And I agree with
 you, if I understand you rightly, that
 the real danger lies from the quarter
 of the workmen. They are begin-
 ning to stand on their hind legs. A
 people that rises, like a horse that rears,
 is apt to throw the rider. I agree with
 you, there is serious trouble ahead."

In the rest of the conversation all
 the other passengers took a brisk hand.
 If one wishes to fathom capitalist ig-
 norance on economics and sociology all
 he has to do is to patronize the Pull-
 mans. The Labor Question was ban-
 died about. Suffice it to say that even
 the speculator in stocks, who had dis-
 played the best powers in systematic
 thinking, agreed that the cause of the
 "Labor Troubles" was that "the work-
 ingmen got too well paid!"

MADNESS WITH METHOD IN IT.

"The Railroadmen's Journal" for
 June is rich in the economic thought
 that is so zealously expounded by the
 Civic Federationized "labor press." There
 is one article in particular that is
 filled to overflowing with the precious
 stuff. It is entitled "America the best
 place for the worker." "Work in Amer-
 ica," the reader is told, through the
 pen of a foreign writer, "is regarded as
 one of the simple inevitable joys of
 life, to be classed with breathing and
 walking." After this, the reader feels
 inclined to throw his hat in the air and
 whoop with patriotism, when his eye
 strikes another article, "The Death
 Roll of Industry," which demonstrates
 "the simple inevitable joys" to be dead-
 ly nightmares, and America about the
 worst place for the worker to be em-
 ployed in. Says this article: "France,
 Germany and Holland have come pre-
 tti close to counting their death roll
 and shortening it. America does not
 even count the lives. We know the
 number of cattle and hogs slaughtered
 for food, but we do not know the num-
 ber of men, women and children whose
 lives and limbs are crushed by the
 wheels of industry running at top
 speed."

To the new reader of "The Railroad-
 men's Journal" these contradictory
 statements would indicate a lack of
 consistent policy or purpose; however,
 such an indication is misleading. The
 policy and purpose is to muddle the
 working class and perpetuate the cap-
 italist class, which derives its wealth
 from the surplus value stolen from
 the workers. This is apparent first, in
 the fact that the alleged well-being of
 the American workman is held by The
 Journal to attract immigration; and
 is thus incidentally made an aid to the
 anti-immigration campaign, with its
 perpetuation of race hatred, which
 keeps the working class divided and
 blind to the necessity of abolishing
 capitalism. Second, "The Death Roll
 of Industry" serves the purpose of en-
 listening working class activity in the
 promotion of the safety appliance
 movement, which makes little headway
 before the intensification of labor, with
 its growing death rate. This again
 diverts the working class from the nec-
 essary of abolishing the class whose
 private ownership of capital makes
 possible the robbery and slaughter of
 labor—the capitalist class. It will not
 do for the capitalists to permit labor
 to be alive to the real cause of its real
 position; hence their Civic Federation
 endorsement and censorship of such
 "labor" organizations and journals as
 the railroadmen's; hence also the mis-
 leading indications in the policy and
 purpose of the latter.

There is a method in the madness of
 "The Railroadmen's Journal" and the
 Civic Federationized "labor press" of
 which it is a typical representative.

UNIONISM BY FINE.

Cigarmakers Who Worked to "Detri-
 ment of Fair and Honest Employers"
 Kept in Line—Education Be D—!
 (By M. Luther, Holyoke, Mass.)

In one of Harper's Magazines, pub-
 lished in 1848, there is a picture of La
 Belle France, tied hand and foot with
 ropes, and underneath the picture it
 reads: France is quiet.
 I thought of this picture when I read
 in the May number of the Cigarmakers'
 International Union official journal the
 announcement that nearly twelve thou-
 sand dollars in fines have been placed
 upon members of the union for various
 alleged offences, as follows:
 "The International Executive Board
 approved the fines imposed by Union 318,
 McSherrystown, Pa., in the following 100
 cases. These fines, briefly stated, are
 imposed on the offenders for the follow-
 ing causes: Systematic conspiracy against
 the best interests of the union and its
 loyal members; working below the bill

of prices; working overtime and on Sun-
 days; acting as agents for the employ-
 ers in soliciting others to work below
 the bill; working to the detriment of
 fair and honest employers, who had to
 meet ruinous competition from factories
 who did not pay the bill of prices; secur-
 ing union labels under false pretenses for
 their crooked employers; making false
 affidavits, and for general, all-around
 crooked work."

I can never believe that men can be
 made good union men by force. I hold
 that unionism is an educational matter.
 It must teach a man that it is for his
 best interests to be a good and staunch
 union man—not from a selfish individual
 standpoint but from the standpoint of
 the solidarity of labor. A union can
 never hope to accomplish educational re-
 sults when it is led by such mental
 dwarfs as Henry Abrahams, of Boston,
 whose idea of trades unionism is truly
 remarkable. He says:

"The trades unionist, despite the rea-
 soning of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Mal-
 thus keeps on the even tenor of its way,
 appreciating what they did, but gaining
 step by step, not looking for a general
 Solvort or the philosopher's stone."

What do we care about philosophy or
 social problems, say these gentry, as
 long as our union job trust holds to-
 gether we are satisfied and we shall
 compel all dissenters to keep quiet, pay
 fines, or get out of the trust.

In next month's official journal I ex-
 pect to see a fine placed upon President
 Roosevelt for his Indianapolis memorial
 speech in which he says:

"Great social and industrial problems
 confront us, and their solution demands
 on our part unflinching courage, and yet
 a wise, good-natured self-restraint; so
 that on the one hand we shall neither
 be daunted by difficulties nor fooled by
 those who would seek to persuade us
 that the difficulties are insuperable."

"THE SOCIALIST WOMAN."

First Issue of New Monthly Magazine
 Reviewed from an Industrial Union
 Standpoint.

The first number of "The Socialist
 Woman," a monthly magazine published
 at Chicago, Ill., by The Socialist Woman
 Pub. Co. is at hand. The editor, Jo-
 sephine C. Kaneko, is to be congratu-
 lated on this issue. It is a well-printed
 and well-edited eight-page paper, de-
 pendent for enlargement and circula-
 tion on the women interested. The ob-
 ject of "The Socialist Woman" is to
 spread Socialism among women. It
 points out that "Women have histor-
 ically upheld to the last ditch the old
 ideas in which they have been care-
 fully and systematically trained," and
 proclaims the necessity for "A propa-
 ganda that will lead them to accept So-
 cialism as the one and only solution of
 the problems that crowd with more
 and more feverish intensity upon their
 homes and their families, and which will
 continue until machine production brings
 the end of capitalism and forces the
 issue of its final solution."

The chief feature of this first number
 is a symposium, "Why Women Should
 Be Socialists," in which many reasons
 of value are given. There are also de-
 partments "About 'The Socialist Wo-
 man,'" which contains a letter com-
 mendatory of the project, from Mrs.
 Anna G. Walsh, of Jamaica, L. I.; and
 "What Socialist Women Are Doing,"
 in which the propaganda of Mrs. Anna
 B. Touriff and Elizabeth Flynn, among
 the women of Great New York, is fa-
 vorably noticed.

Despite its commendable object and
 features, however, "The Socialist Wo-
 man" is not without faults. The most
 serious is that it is an organ of the So-
 cialist party. The Socialist party, its
 "neutrality" claims to the contrary not-
 withstanding, is a political reflex of A.
 F. of L. craft unionism. "The Wall
 Street Journal" calls this unionism,
 "The greatest bulwark in this country
 against Socialism." How "The Socialist
 Woman" can successfully prepare wo-
 men to act for Socialism when "the
 end of capitalism" will "force the issue
 of its final dissolution," by teaching
 them to uphold a party that is the
 political reflex of "the greatest bul-
 wark in this country against Socialism,"
 is a question to which an answer will
 be appreciated. To be thoroughly edu-
 cated in Socialism, women must not
 only be taught to cut loose from bour-
 geois thought, but also from the polit-
 ical reflexes of capitalist unionism,
 which are born of that thought. They
 must be trained to labor for a political
 party reflecting socialist or industrial
 unionism, such as is now gradually tak-
 ing shape, and into which, it is hoped,
 the two socialist parties of the present,
 will ultimately unite; in brief, they
 must be taught Socialist thought in all
 its bearings. Until such education oc-
 curs, the Socialist education of women
 undertaken by "The Socialist Woman"
 will be seriously illogical and defective;
 and, in a great measure, injurious.

James Donnelly.

The People is a good broom to brush
 the cobwebs from the minds of the
 workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Here's a
 judge down in Virginia declares that
 trade unions are treasonable; that they
 violate the land's fundamental principle
 of freedom; that their restrict mem-
 bership from hiring themselves out
 at whatever wages they please; that,
 consequently, they ought to be smashed.
 What's the matter with the fellow? Is
 he a jackass?

UNCLE SAM—No, he is not a jack-
 ass; he is simply a hired man of the
 capitalist class, put there by the cap-
 italist class of labor fleecers and the
 labor fakirs who act as lieutenants of
 the capitalist class to twist the Law so
 as to get Labor always on the hip, and
 to blind its eyes with the dust of free-
 dom.

B. J.—In what way?
 U. S.—You will admit that to prevent
 a man from selling his vote is a restric-
 tion of his freedom?

B. J.—That it is.

U. S.—And you will admit that it is
 proper to put that restriction upon him
 lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, a "restriction of
 freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may
 be perfectly

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE PART OF THE PRESS IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The interview with C. P. Connolly in the last issue of the Weekly People, should stir every member of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party to get busy in the matter of getting our press to the working class—RIGHT NOW. Personally I cannot thank heartily enough Comrade Parks for making the picture of the role to be played by the capitalist press in the Haywood trial so vivid. Comrades of the I. W. W. and S. L. P., we must spread our party press in order to forestall the activities of the enemy—the polluted press of the slave drivers of our epoch, the Capitalist Class.

T. W.
Jamaica, N. Y., June 1.

"FURTHER PARTICULARS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In reading the letter of the party who signs himself "Indignant Delegate," said letter dated May 15th and of New York, which appeared in the Correspondence columns of the Weekly People May 28th under the heading: "Would Blanket Moyer-Haywood Demonstrations," we find that James Kirwan of Denver, Acting Secretary of the W. F. of M., asks for further particulars about the New York "De Leonites and disruptionists," as they in Denver have to deal with the same element of "De Leonites and disruptionists."

Now, the question I want to put to Mr. Kirwan is:—What do you mean by disruptionists? Do you call the work of such men as Fellow Workers Frary, Bohling, Schultze, Lomvet, Shanahan and others (who by the way, are proud to be called De Leonites) disruption? The records and minutes of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Conference of Denver will prove to the world, that the activity of the I. W. W. delegates, to the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Conference, far surpasses the efforts of any of the A. F. of L., or so-called Socialist Party delegates. This is not written in any desire to belittle the work done by the delegates of other organizations, or the liberal donations made by same; for we all worked with one object, viz: to help swell the defense fund, and to arouse public opinion in favor of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. My object is to give the lie to Mr. Kirwan, or from a standpoint of brotherly love, shall we say in the words of Teddy the Strenuous, base perversion.

The Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone Conference is still organized in Denver. Recently the Trades Assembly (A. F. of L.) withdrew their delegates to the Conference, and have gone on record as having nothing more to do with that body. Does Mr. Kirwan lay the motion of the Trades Assembly of Denver to the "De Leonites and disruptionists"? At the last two meetings of the Conference prior to May 19th only about twelve delegates present, the majority being I. W. W. men.

Mr. Kirwan, do you blame the absence of the A. F. of L. delegates in this case to the "De Leonites and disruptionists"?

Answer these questions, and give us facts, and we will give you "further particulars" that you seek, about the Heloise morsel you and your ilk, so nearly love to roll under your tongue, "the De Leonites and disruptionists."

In the possession of said "particulars," your heart's desire, you can have them printed in large type in Jno. M. O'Neil's Magazine. An answer will be appreciated, by one of the "dough-nut brigade."

J. W. Hawkins.
Ex-delegate to Moyer-Haywood Conference, from Local 125, I. W. W. Denver, Colo.
Kansas City, Mo. May 31th.

A VETERAN WITH HIS SLEEVES ROLLED UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find 4 names and addresses and money to pay for four 5 months subs to The Weekly People. This makes 11 subs I got this month. Will try to do better next month. Most of the subscribers I got are either members or sympathizers of the Socialist Party.

Now it seems to me that I have got my sleeves rolled up once again. I am of an old post, that is, the post I had when I was in Seattle, Tacoma, Los Angeles. I am trying to renew my old time energy. And I must say that I reminded myself about the days when I was in the ranks of the Seattle, Soc. M. Party and myself, used to compete in

selling Weekly Peoples and pamphlets at our street and indoor meetings. The result was that we used to sell from \$20 to \$25 literature per week. Section Seattle was for a time the banner section in selling literature. Comrades throughout the country, let us remember our departed comrade of Seattle and compete in selling our party press and the party books, and the result will be marvelous.

In traveling in different parts of the country, I notice how eager and anxious the great mass of the working class is to learn the cause of their misery; and we ought to learn a lesson from our capitalist masters and take advantage of every move the capitalists are making. We ought to be there with our ammunition—the ammunition of knowledge—and there is surely no better ammunition than the Daily and Weekly People.

I must say with emphasis that some day, while I am away from home and do not get a chance to read my Daily People, I am lost. I have never missed the Daily People since it started, as I do now, while I am on the road; and I think there are a good many comrades for whom I voice the same sentiment.

Wishing you all the success in your new quarters and hoping the Weekly People list will grow to the 500 mark per week and better; also wishing to see the Weekly People published as an 8 page paper very soon.

I am yours for revolutionary Socialism.

D. Rudnick.
Kenosha, Wis., May 31.

EPOCH-MAKING ACTIVITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is some epoch-making activity in and around Monaca, Pa., just now. It was put in motion by a man named Wilson. He came here to the Colonia Steel Works as one well recommended as a slave-driving superintendent, with his grip full of all kinds of letters stating that he could do more than any other man to cut down wages, and put up profits. His first trial was a dismal failure. When he notified the common laborers, all foreigners, that were getting one dollar and a half per day, that they would have to work for \$1.45, these men met his demands to submit to a cut of 5 cents per day, with a strike and a counter demand for \$1.75 and time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays. The men won out.

After this, just about one week after all the men demanded a ten per cent increase and won out again. This got Wilson, with the high grade certificates as a labor crusher, into the lime-light, and his employers began thinking they had bought a gold brick. Something had to be done to save the labor crusher, with his long hair, and little knowledge, and the blame was fixed on men that knew their business, and learned it by hard practical experience. But he is a college man, Wilson, and it will never do to have him licked. So Wilson, it is rumored, said if the heads of departments would work for the company's interests, and against those of the men that work, he, Wilson, was sure the stockholders would get higher dividends. So the heads of departments were fired to make room for scabs, and scab herders like Wilson. This the men resented again, and again the desired dividends were hurt by nearly three weeks strike. But for lack of experience of those heads of departments in handling a strike, everybody says that Wilson would now be hitting the grit in quest of another position in the labor skinning business. Lack of knowledge is all that saved this dude, Wilson, and that only for a short time; as there are persistent rumors, that he will have to ramose on July 1st.

But what grew out of this is of interest to the working class. When this trouble started, there was no union. Now there are two Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, with 150 members or over; and what is more, all the men are in favor of carrying the card of the I. W. W. This is not all. We have the best men in Beaver Valley to keep those locals on the proper track, to carry on agitation, to swell the membership, until all the men employed by the company, come under the banner of true revolutionary organization. Fellow Worker George Kunkle, who is known for his ability to hold his own on the soap box, in the past, can be depended on to push the principles of Industrial Unionism, and with Richardson and McCarthy and many others, all with a good trade union training, we may be assured that the interests of the workers will be taken care of.

may add that labor fakers are sure to get a hot reception in this locality. At the present time, we are sure that all the towns, Ambridge included, will get the attention of agitators. The American Bridge Company at Ambridge employs 10,000 men, and guards zealously any attempt to unionize their slaves. But notwithstanding that the Company owns the town, we will carry on our work there and do what the A. F. of H. can't do, viz. organize the men. Our plans will be laid, and put in operation in the near future, and we are assured of results even now. The knowledge of the surroundings, and the obstacles to be overcome, in getting at this stronghold of capitalism will be the greatest incentive of our fiery and earnest fellow workers. Those mentioned I have no doubt are equal to the job.

In conclusion, let the fellow workers watch, in our press, the activities of those new locals. The writer is satisfied now, that there will be things doing in the Beaver Valley from now on.

E. R. M.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 1.

A CHICAGO DEBATE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last evening at the Orchestra Hall, occurred the long looked for debate between Mr. M. Mangasarian, speaker for the Independent Religious Society, and Arthur Morrow Lewis, who holds a scientific degree in the Socialist party. The subject was, Resolved, That Darwinism is in conflict with modern Socialism.

In many ways, the debate was a farce. Mr. Mangasarian showing little more knowledge of scientific Socialism than does the average Socialist-party member. On the other hand, Mr. Lewis' first attempt was almost wholly taken up with a vituperative address, in which he denounced Mr. Mangasarian for his lack of preparation, and ending by stating that he would not allow the debate to be printed.

The audience was strictly bourgeois, and was composed mostly of Socialist party members, who cheered Lewis to the echo, repeatedly delaying the debate—a strictly bourgeois trait—and who, in general, showed that we have a cult in Chicago which ideally carries out Carlyle's ideas on Hero Worship.

The debate was held under the auspices of the 21st Ward Socialist Club, who, from the very fact that they have repeatedly accepted challenges from bourgeois societies, and then wind up the season with one of the most noted bourgeois exponents, before a bourgeois audience, and at bourgeois prices per seat, demonstrate the fact that they and their party are made up of individuals who belong to the hypocritical class which is not actuated by class interest, but by class hatred; which, when the ruling class holds forth to them the least hope of allowing them to mingle with them in a social way, gladly accept the opportunity and congratulate themselves on what Socialism has done for them.

But the debate—Mr. Mangasarian fairly won, but Socialism was not discussed; the fifty-seven varieties, as preached by the fifty-seven varieties of Socialist party speakers, were quoted by Mr. M. to show that that party was unscientific; that they did not know what they wanted, nor how to get it; and should they by any accident get hold of anything, they would not know what to do with it.

Mr. Lewis claimed to be debating Socialism, but, instead, gave the attitude of the Socialist party, which is as about as ridiculous as to announce a discourse on botany and then to wander off onto mathematics. There is practically nothing in common between the two, and here in Chicago you will find the man who understands Socialism will tell you that he is not a Socialist, because he knows that the word is fast becoming respectable, and that he, with his class-conscious ideas, has no place among the great part of those calling themselves by that name.

Mr. M. attacked the attitude of prominent writers, and showed that he personally knew little about the subject under discussion. But how could he be expected to know about it after reading those writers?

One dollar I paid to hear Lewis and his plattitudes, and when he ended with a quotation from Victor Hugo, in which the time-worn anarchist and bourgeois phrases of liberty, etc., were enunciated, and I was thoroughly disgusted with myself for having gone, and it began to dawn on me now, that by attending and contributing to such an outfit, I have shown signs of reaction and degeneracy. As to the attending cattle, the question arises, can they ever be taught to think for themselves without the aid of a leader, or must they always be like a phonograph out of which nothing can come other than is spoken into it?

Are these people, worshipping the intellectuals as no religious cult to-day worships its Gods, are they, and can they, be of any benefit to the working class movement? After seeing these

INVENTION AND WHOM IT BENEFITS

Its Communistic Origin and Capitalist Expropriation, As Viewed from a Scriptural Basis.

(By Mary Solomon, N. Y. City.)

I want to express my opinion on this subject, and in order to have both religious and free thinking people pay attention or even read the same, I shall take for a basis the words of a man whose writings are supposed to be inspired. "For we brought nothing into this world and it is certain we can carry nothing out." (Timothy C., 6:7.) Whom does this apply to? To men and women of all kinds. We will see how it is kept. We certainly did not bring anything into this world, but all we see in this world was produced by the hands of man. Mankind had a very hard task before them and struggled hard to get the world to look anything like what it looks to-day. We all owe the world's present development to dead men that lived before us and tried with all their might to become higher and higher, to know more and more, to find out truth, and accomplish a good deal. This struggle for ideal conditions is hereditary. We also seek to invent more, to accomplish as much as possible and leave the rest for our children and the following generations to do. And so it will ever be; more will be known, more invented, more discovered, more accomplished and more to be accomplished still. We have a problem to solve and must keep at it. If we never solve the problem, as some say that is impossible, we will at least get very well acquainted with it.

We have very much to puzzle over in nature, not alone go over the border and try to find out what is beyond. We have now great cities, large buildings, schools, colleges, hospitals, electricity and telegraphy, streets with pavements, wide sidewalks and tracks with electric cars running on them. The progress made seems immense, when we stop to think how many years mankind had to get along without all that; and struggle and try to invent something which was a help. Men after men struggled, invention after invention came, and, at last, all we see was accomplished. We cannot, we must not, say we have reached the greatest height. There is very much to be done yet and we must try to do as much as possible.

For examples and facts we have the past. It would be very unfortunate for us if the past was as dark behind us as the future is before us. Man's life is too short to find out everything for himself, that is why it is absolutely necessary we should have history and science, that we may profit by the experience our ancestors have had. All we have is due to human labor, of mind and hand.

Nearly every man to whom we owe the advancement of knowledge and invention, has not only left this world without taking anything with him, but had comparatively nothing to live by while he was in it. The thanks he got were oftentimes inquisition, torture, a madhouse and, if lucky, only poverty and misery. Who profited by invention? The men who had no brains to invent, but had brains to appropriate and make use of invention.

I hear workers say "Invention is a curse. Where 100 men were employed before, now they only need 20 or 25; and so it is getting worse every year." Workingmen and women pray, do not look at progress as a curse, because it is not spread so that it benefits everybody. I am sure the man—that genius that invented the machinery you think is a curse for you, but is not so for the man that owns it—never intended to enrich one man or a company of men and put the others out of work to face starvation. He did it to advance the world; that we could do the work of a whole long day in a couple of hours, easier and better. That machinery is badly used and appropriated by a few for their benefit only and set for that of the whole world, is not the inventor's fault. Do not think as if the capitalists have a right to appropriate invention for their own sake, because those before you looked at it that way. You are living in a time when everybody seems to awaken and think for themselves.

I hear some say, "It is just as good that the capitalist own machinery and have capital; they do good with both, anyway, or else we would have no schools people and this frenzy to applaud a leader who proved himself incapable of defending the party under whose banner he was speaking, the natural question arises, would it not have been better for the working class had this party never come into existence? And the inevitable conclusion is that the Socialist party is to-day the greatest menace to the wage working class and the most reactionary body, in its effects, in the United States.

B. M. Sauer.
Chicago, Ill., June 1.

no libraries, no hospitals, no home for the aged; and if the poorer class got the money they would spend it in the saloon for drink and it would be far good and charitable. That a small part of the people of a country, whose members brought nothing with them when they came into this world, just like those belonging to the greater part, should enjoy all, without having to render any service whatever, is not just. Nor is it just that they should enjoy all and have the power to crush the ones that render all the service, not only what is due from them alone, but also to make up the service of those that do not render any service at all.

It is time we got to work and saw that we enjoy the fruits of our labor without having those who, though they cannot take anything with them, still try and heap up riches out of the labor of the working class. How long will the working class think that the capitalists that do no work are desirable because they give away the wealth that they can not bring with them, for the benefit of the people they stole it from, in order to have their names on schools, libraries and so forth? It is all wrong. An invention made is meant for the benefit of all and will be for the benefit of all only when private ownership ceases. Therefore let us hasten the coming of collective ownership, to get the lost Eden back again and have a heaven on earth.

The night is far spent; the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the work of darkness and let us put on the armor of light. (Romans, C. xiii, V. 12.)

Mary Solomon.

GOWAN'S DEATH.

An Old Coal Miner Declares Parks Hit Right Trail.

Wade R. Parks in The Daily People of June 5, refers to Franklin B. Gowan, the original divine right man, one-time president of the Pennsylvania and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Parks is of the opinion that Gowan was deposed from the presidency because he had become a dangerous man to the "inner circle" of capitalists responsible for the reign of murder in the anthracite coal fields in the 70's of the last century. As an old coal miner and Knights of Labor member, I would like to help in making known the full particulars of the work in which Gowan was engaged, when he shuffled off this mortal coil.

At that period in the development of the anthracite coal trade the individual coal operators had a life and death struggle with the railroads, who were miners as well as shippers of coal. The system that allowed them to exist was known as the tonnage system, that is, the railroads were supposed to furnish so many cars for so much tonnage per year to each shipper. This included railroad mining coal as well as the individual operators. This allotment was made once a year at an agreement entered into between the railroads and which they styled "an understanding between gentlemen."

Now, we will pass on to see how this system panned out in the working. The coal carrier or railroad saw to it that their collieries had no shortage of cars; their tonnage was secured. The individual operator, as a matter of course, fell short in his tonnage, if there were no cars and a shortage in shipments; which necessitated legal proceedings on his part. This was the work Franklin B. Gowan was engaged at, when he met his death.

I worked seven years for the company that had engaged him to look after their legal interests; the Cross Creek Coal Co. (Coxe Bros. & Co.), considered the largest individual coal company in the anthracite region. Eckley B. Coxe, the active man in the company, had instituted proceedings against the Lehigh Valley Railroad for withholding their tonnage. The case was to be argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C. Gowan was to plead for the individual coal operators (Coxe Bros. & Co.) The morning of the day that the case was to be called he was found dead in his room at the hotel he was stopping at, from the effect of a revolver shot in the head.

Gowan knew well the inner circle that he had to contend against; knew their power and the ends they would go to to accomplish their purpose, for he had been their guide on more than one sanguinary occasion. Capitalism, true to its material interest, fain would mould public opinion. The press at that time, corrupt as usual, took up the cry, "Gowan's death was the work of the Molly Maguires," claiming that some of those who had been imprisoned and were at that time being liberated, had done the deed.

The fact of Gowan's death not being discovered until morning; the shot that ended his life not being heard by any one; the capitalistic character he was before being deposed from the Reading Co.; the case he was then engaged in

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. G. WICHITA, KANS.—Now to your second question—

Whether capitalism created capitalists, or capitalists capitalism? This question proceeds from the false notion that development is not development. It proceeds from the false notion that ignores the fact that Cause leads to Effect; that Effect reacts back upon Cause, stimulates it, and thereby becomes Cause, in turn. And so on. Social conditions, brought on by man, bring about the conditions from which capitalism—property-holders and non-property-holding dependents—arise. These Effects react upon the original Cause, promoting the conditions, backward and forward. Even to-day we see capitalists promoting capitalism, and capitalism promoting capitalists. Rivers and oceans come from the clouds, that condense into water and come down the hills. These clouds in turn are evaporations from the rivers and oceans. Do rivers and oceans create clouds, or do clouds create rivers and oceans? As well ask such a question.

W. A. S. PADDINGTON, N. S. W.—Now to your second question—

The smallness of the referendum vote in the late I. W. W. referendum is a natural result of practicing referendums under conditions that are anti-referendum. Referendum conditions imply general and individual information. Where that is substantially absent only the most interested, because posted, minority votes.

Next question next week.

D. B. D., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Now to your second question—

The Volkzeitung Corporation leaders are not Socialists. They never were. They have a general idea what Socialism is. They lack all solid foundation. In Germany most of them were not Socialists. Jonas, for instance, was a radical bourgeois. Those who acted with the Social Democrats, like Schlueter, were mere camp-followers. One and all are so utterly lacking in solid

and his end—all speak volumes to any one capable of thinking seriously.

Apply the doings of those days to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone's surroundings, and you have the same dastardly picture in full view.

Parks struck the trail all right when he resurrected Gowan for the confounding of the Western mining magnates and their cohorts.

As to the outcome of the Coxe Bros. and Co.'s suits, I will say that concentration triumphed. The Lehigh Valley Railroad now controls and operates the mines of Coxe Bros. and Co. and all other individually operated collieries in the Lehigh region of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

J. J. Meighan.
Coytesville, N. J., June 5.

foundation that they were Greenbackers and any old thing that sounded radical. The bulk of them are "on the make". The Socialist Movement affords a better opportunity than any other to their peculiar genius.

W. A. W., OMAHA, NEB.—Unity of Socialist forces can neither be prevented nor artificially brought about. When the solid foundation for unity is laid—Industrial Unionism—unity will be there as certain as water will extinguish fire. Without such foundation, unity can only be a sham, a coalition bound to break up at the first test.

A. R. SPOKANE, WASH.—If craft Unionism could consolidate the Working Class how comes it that one union scabs it habitually on all others?

F. S. FLORENCE, COLO.—"Human nature" has nothing to do with the case. It is human knowledge that is at fault. So long as you believe the flea on your hand to be a beauty-spot you will love and protect it. When you find out the thing is a parasite living on your blood, the identical "human nature" that caused you to nurse it before, now will cause you to take the vermin between the nails and nip its life out.

C. O. COLUMBUS, O.—The Tampa, Fla., organization of La Resistencia was the first industrial organization in the land.

J. J. M., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The Post Office is not a Socialist institution. It is a capitalist institution. The employees are wage slaves.

D. G., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Lewis H. Morgan's work must not be read—it must be STUDIED. He who only finds in it "a jumble of things" has fallen asleep over the work.

P. W., NEW YORK CITY; B. H., DENVER, COL.; M. C., DENVER, COL.; H. U., LANSING, MICH.; UNKNOWN, BRADDOCK, PA.; K. B., PINE BLUFF, ARK.; C. H., PUEBLO, COLO.; J. B., DICKSON, CITY, PA.; H. K. HARTFORD, CONN.—Matter received.

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 National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 413 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
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 (The Party's Literary Agency.)
 Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Sub-Committee, called by the National Secretary at the request of three members of the Committee, was held June 2nd, 3 p. m., at 28 City Hall Place. The following members were present: Walters, Wilton, Teichlauf, Newhaus, Crawford, Jacobson, Moren, Olpp, Vaughan. Wilton was elected chairman.

A copy of a circular letter to the member of the N. E. C. from California was read. To this letter was appended a letter from the National Secretary to Comrade Johnson and a copy of a circular letter from the California S. E. C. to the various State committees in which the action of the member of the N. E. C. from California is endorsed. Moved and seconded to send to each State committee a copy of the reply of the N. E. C. sub-committee to the charges made by the member of the N. E. C. from California. Carried.

Jacobson and the National Secretary then reported on the state of the Party Press, the Moving Fund, etc. Moved and seconded to make a special appeal for financial assistance to the Party membership. Carried.

A communication from Section Minneapolis was read. Said Section therein protested against the language reported to have been used by National Secretary Bohn in his speech at the Moyer-Haywood demonstration. In view of the explanation made by Bohn in the "Daily People" the Section withdraws its protest, but requests an investigation by the Sub-Committee. Motion made and seconded to elect a committee of three to investigate this matter. Amendment made that the National Secretary prepare a statement of the case and present it at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee. Amendment carried.

Moved and seconded to hold the next meeting Monday, June 10, at 8 p. m. Carried.

A. Moren, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of London, June 2, Geo. L. Bryce in chair. All present but Maxwell. Minutes adopted as corrected.

Communications from E. Baker, Vancouver, to Maxwell, sympathizing with him in his recent loss, also enclosing \$2.50 for due stamps. Filed. Also from E. Baker as to providing an organizer. Filed and Secretary's action indicated.

Nat. Secretary reported sending semi-annual reports to Section London, Montreal, and Vancouver, and to M. A. Wood, Leon Lazarus, Beantford, R. E. Burns, Hamilton, J. E. Farrell, North Bay. Moved to stamp Farrell's card from October, 1906, to December, 1907. Courtney reported securing book, price one dollar and thirty-five cents; also reported notifying Karl Marx Club in reference to securing writing desk; removed no reply.

It was decided that we pay rent for May and June. Also that secretary notify Section Vancouver and Montreal that they provide their members with new constitutions and due books at once.

National Secretary was instructed to enquire from The People if there is any member of the S. L. P. who will be attending the International Congress who carries no credentials from any organization. Adjourned.

F. Hasegrove, Rec. Secy.

NEW JERSEY VOICE ON CONNOLLY.

On June 1st the N. J. S. E. C. counted the ballots on the proposition referred to the Sections, as to whether the resignation of James Connolly as N. E. C. member should be accepted, or whether he should be recalled, as per resolutions of Passaic County, Hoboken, and Branch 2, South Hudson. The vote resulted for recall, as follows: Passaic County, 13; Hoboken, 3; Branch 2, South Hudson, 5. To accept resignation, Section Hoboken, 1; Branch 1,

South Hudson, 3; not to accept resignation, Plainfield, 4; Sections Essex, Elizabeth and North Hudson, no vote received. James Connolly being no longer N. E. C. member, nominations for candidates for election to fill vacancy are now in order.

John C. Butterworth, Secy.

TO THE NEW JERSEY SECTIONS.

You are hereby called upon to nominate candidates for election of N. E. C. member in place of James Connolly, recalled. The nominations must be in the hands of the undersigned by June 15th.

For the N. J. S. E. C.

John C. Butterworth, Secy.

110 Albion Ave., Paterson, N. J.

ORGANIZER WANTED.

The N. J. S. E. C. contemplates putting an organizer in the field this summer. Comrades who have had experience and who are free to accept such an office are requested to address John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

CINCINNATI S. L. P. NOMINATES

Swing For Moyer And Resolves Against Infamous Persecutions.

(Special Correspondence.)
 Cincinnati, O., June 7.—Section Cincinnati opened the campaign by holding an open air meeting Saturday night, June 1, at which plenty of literature was distributed and sold. To comply with the capitalist laws a city convention was held Thursday night June 6, a full ticket was nominated, headed by A. J. Swing for mayor.

Fitting resolutions were adopted regarding the Moyer-Haywood and Preston-Smith cases.

An active campaign committee was elected, from whom great work will be expected the coming campaign. The convention also decided to buy the Weekly People by the thousands, and we will try to put them in the hands of every wage-slave in Cincinnati.

Resolutions.

Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, knowing the past history of our comrade Haywood, hereby express our firm conviction of his innocence. Knowing the methods of the mine owners of the West, we feel certain that the prosecution is simply a dastardly attempt to remove a stalwart leader of a militant and successful working class organization, thereby hoping to discourage the organization of all the workers for many years.

All attempts of the past to disrupt or destroy the Western Federation of Miners have proven unsuccessful and this is but another effort to crush the only successful form of labor organization built on industrial lines. We pledge our moral and financial support to secure to our comrade a fair trial, which we feel is all that is necessary to vindicate him.

To Comrades Preston and Smith we extend our heartfelt sympathy, feeling certain of their persecution and the injustice of the court toward them. We pledge them our earnest support. We hope that they will soon have a fair trial, when it will be shown that they have been falsely convicted, and that the vindication will give them their freedom which justly belongs to them.

Now, if the capitalist houndings will allow our ticket on the ballot you will hear that the working class of Cincinnati registered a greater protest than ever against the capitalist system.

Press Committee.

KENTUCKY SOCIALISTS AND SECTION LOUISVILLE ATTENTION!

The Socialist Labor Party will hold their convention on SUNDAY afternoon, June 24th, at 2 o'clock, in Germania Hall, for the purpose of nominating a State and municipal ticket to be voted for at the coming November election. Every party member in city and State who can attend this convention is urged to be present and take part in the deliberations. These party members and sympathizers are in the State who may be unable to attend the convention in person are requested to communicate at once with Comrade Albert Schmitt, n. e. cor. 26th and Market streets, Louisville, Ky., and let us know through him all about the situation in their respective localities. We desire before the date of the convention to get in touch with the Party's sympathizers and supporters in every part of Kentucky.

Especially let the Covington, Newport, Paducah and Mayfield men take notice and act accordingly.

Let us make the movement IN OLD KENTUCKY MOVE!

Joe B. Arnold.

8914 Bank st., Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

May 27, Richard Ottom, Vancouver, \$5.00
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 May 24, Section Columbus, O., \$20.00
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 May 23, Pittsburg, Pa. Section, \$25.00
 \$75.00
 Frank Bohn, Nat. Secy.

BOISE PRESS RATTLED

CAPITALIST SHEETS PRINTING GARBLED REPORTS OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Richardson's Masterly Revelations of Capitalist Conspiracy Not Relished by Exposed Conspirators—Orchard's "Steadfastness" Failing, In Spite of Life of Himself Written In Prison Under McParland's Guidance.

Boise, Idaho, June 9.—With Harry Orchard resting (in his testimony) at a point thirty miles from Colorado Springs when attorney E. N. Richardson for the defense left him at adjournment Saturday, Boise, the scene of the greatest legal labor battle ever fought in America, is quiet and bent on amusement to-day.

All except the capitalist press of the town, that is. These came out this morning with viciously garbled transcripts of the magnificent cross-examination of attorney Richardson. They are also spreading the false story that Miller, of counsel for the defense, is afraid to testify and has skipped town. Miller is in fact in San Francisco, looking up evidence to refute the prosecution with.

Richardson is doing most magnificent work on the cross-examination, painstakingly and skillfully revealing the conspiracy of capital against the peace of society.

The prosecution is feeling big over what they call "the steadfastness" of Orchard on this cross-examination, in spite of the many bad breaks and contradictions he has already involved himself in. This "steadfastness," however great or small it may be, is easily understood when it is known that Orchard has written a book of his life, giving Pinkerton agent McParland advance sheets thereof. Richardson has dragged out of the self-confessed murderer the admission that this life of himself purporting to be his story of murder, assassination and arson, was written during his stay in the penitentiary. He has gone over it frequently, revising it, adding to it, and getting it ready for publication.

"McParland saw it, did he not?" asked Richardson.

"Yes, he saw it a number of times."

"And edited it, too, so that it would connect Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone with the crimes you have committed?"

This, however, Orchard politically denied.

Lyte Gregory, whom Orchard says he killed with three shots from a sawed-off shotgun, was a coal operators' detective, who "beat up" a miner named Evans, a member of Mitchell's United Mine Workers.

The defense will prove that while Orchard may have blown up the railway station at Independence, it was done in the interest of the mine owners and not the association.

It was shown by Richardson, and admitted by the witness, that at the time of the explosion a committee was in the district endeavoring to settle the strike. The convention, which adjourned a few days previously had instructed the committee to go there for the purpose. Another committee had been appointed to wait on Governor Peabody and ask him to withdraw the troops from that district, as everything had been peaceful there for weeks.

Orchard admitted that he knew of the appointment of both committees and that there was a good deal of talk about the troops being withdrawn at the time the fatal explosion took place. He said he was instructed by Haywood, Davis, Parker and others not to pull anything off while the committee was in the district, but the explosion took place on the night the committee left. The committee visited Cripple Creek on June 4, returned on the 5th, and the explosion followed on the 6th. Obviously, as Richardson will yet show, the mine owners wanted the explosion to take place to give them a pretext for insisting that the troops should remain in the district. By this act of Orchard's the reign of military terror was reopened, the troops being ordered to remain.

When asked for the motive of the Independence explosion, Orchard declared Haywood had told him it was necessary to "pull off" something to prevent a split in the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. When asked who was in the opposition that was going to cause a "split," Orchard named James Murphy, an executive board member from Butte, and Malcolm Gillie, a Butte delegate who recently was appointed postmaster at Butte by Roosevelt. Orchard denied the fact that the convention endorsed the Cripple Creek strike unanimously.

Orchard admitted having entered into a conspiracy with John Neville, to burn Neville's saloon, near the Independence depot, collect the insurance money and divide it.

"Who set fire to the saloon?" asked Richardson. "I did." "How?" "I took some 'Pettibone dope' up stairs and came away and left it there."

Orchard later got \$100 of the \$898 insurance Neville collected.

"When did Haywood tell you to burn up the saloon?" persisted Richardson, raising a ripple of amusement in the crowded court. "He did not tell me to." "Did Moyer or Pettibone?" "No."

After this arson job Orchard said he deserted his second wife and started off on the trail with Neville and his son, where Richardson left him over Sunday.

In the early part of Saturday grilling, Orchard also admitted that Warden Whitney of the penitentiary had "advanced" him \$115, which, it was later revealed, was furnished by Governor Gooding. Orchard states that during his stay in prison he received money, the greater part of which he sent to his first wife in the East.

"Where did you get the money?" asked Richardson. The prosecution's star witness hesitated badly, then finally said that he sold a chain and locket and some things.

"I want to know who gave you the money," demanded Richardson authoritatively.

"I don't know that any one gave it to me. I told Warden Whitney that I wanted some money and asked him if he would let me have it on some guns, chains and other trinkets I had. He gave me \$50."

"Where did Whitney get the money?" "I believe he got it from the Governor. In all, I have received about \$115 since I have been in the penitentiary."

"You got some new clothes, too, didn't you?" "Yes, I got some new clothes." "And when you got the new clothes, you invited a photographer in to take your picture and you sent for the newspaper men to interview you," said Richardson, sarcastically.

Orchard is getting more nervous daily, in spite of the continued expert coaching of Hawley and McParland, and the careful care taken of him physically. He has begun to hesitate and stumble before answering. His "steadfastness" is wearing down rapidly under Richardson's masterly questioning. He has contradicted himself so frequently, and admitted so many lies and deceptions in his past criminal record, that the jury places but little faith in his story.

It is said openly in Boise that Orchard is on such intimate terms with Governor Gooding that he calls him "Frank," while the Governor addresses the self-confessed assassin as "Harry."

Wade R. Parks.

ORCHARD WEAKENING.

(Continued from page 1.)

Scott because the money had not been paid over for the Victorinox explosion.

Orchard told several times of getting money from Moyer. At one time in Cripple Creek, he said, he got \$150 from him. In another interview Moyer and Haywood had told him, Orchard said, to get busy at Cripple Creek and do whatever he could; that he could not go too far for them. Moyer gave him \$20, and Haywood said he could get more whenever he wanted it.

"So you never were broke after that?" suggested Richardson. "I was broke several times, but I got money every time I asked for it."

Richardson drew a flash of petulant anger from chief prosecutor Hawley, when he was raining his hail of questions upon Orchard. "You must not lift the lid without expecting what is beneath to come out," Borah had called.

"When I lift the lid I want it to come out," replied Richardson coolly. "I know that this lid has been fixed up for us, and what is beneath it is also fixed."

Hawley jumped to his feet at this and roared: "If you make a statement like that, you make a statement that is absolutely false!"

"Proceed, gentlemen!" called out Judge Wood. Richardson did not reply to Hawley, but again took up the cross-examination.

Orchard's voice is trembling badly at times, showing the effect of Richardson's penetrating examination.

Haywood is feeling and looking more than confident. At the noon recess he talked to his grey-haired mother in glowing spirits.

When Orchard's relentless cross-examination is completed it is understood that a redirect examination is in store for him, in which a number of new points that for some reason the prosecution was anxious to keep in reserve, will be brought out. It is thought that the prosecution refrained from having

Orchard recite in open court all the details of the confession that he made in prison, preferring to have some of these facts elicited for the time when he was subjected to cross-examination. In this way it was thought by the prosecuting attorneys that some of Orchard's statements would have a more telling effect, while if it happened that the defendant's counsel failed to bring out these portions of Orchard's history which the prosecution had omitted it would be possible to have them called to the jury's attention on the witness's redirect examination.

Dispatches from Cripple Creek state that Mrs. Ida Toney Orchard, one of Orchard's wives, left Cripple Creek last night to come to Boise to testify on behalf of the defense. She will swear that her husband was an employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency when she married him in 1902 and has continued in that capacity ever since.

She will tell how, during the big strike here, the Orchard home at Altman was never searched by the militia and peace authorities, although Orchard was supposed to be active among the strikers. She will tell of the trip to the bull pen when Col. Verdeckberg showed her special kindness on Orchard's account. Another matter she will testify to is that her husband was in the habit of making secret visits to K. C. Sterling, the mine owners' chief detective, during the strike.

Wade R. Parks.

ORCHARD'S PERJURED TESTIMONY.

The New York Staats-Zeitung of June 8 contained the following editorial comment on Harry Orchard's perjured testimony:

"Every lie requires to be supported by a number of other lies, to make it believable. If that devil in human shape in Idaho, that monster Orchard, has lied in one particular, it is only natural that to support his one lie he has to invent others to make the first more substantial."

"Without taking sides or trying to interfere in the proceedings of the case, it can be said that the old proverb, 'He who once lies is not believed even if he speaks the truth' has still its old force and value."

"So far the story of Orchard has been nothing else but the story of a degenerate good-for-nothing, which deserves all less credence because it has been given under oath."

TIM HEALY DECLARES BELIEF IN HAYWOOD'S INNOCENCE.

In an interview Saturday afternoon, Tim Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, said:

"If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are found guilty of instigating or committing the crimes with which they are charged the labor unions of the American Federation of Labor will be satisfied to let justice take its course. In the event of their conviction the unions will repudiate them and will feel no more concern over their end than they would over the punishment of any other criminal."

"But Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone won't be found guilty. They are as innocent as either you or I. If by any chance they were convicted I am sure it would be through an unfair trial, and in that case we would stand by them to the last."

"The whole affair is a put up job—a low-down, murderous attack on the part of unscrupulous capitalists against poor workmen. The Citizens' alliance is at the bottom of it. In order to break up the labor organizations in Colorado this alliance has resorted to the cowardly and dastardly means of accusing innocent men of a horrible list of murders. It is infamous, treacherous, terrible."

"Through Orchard, the villain, the spy, the murderous scoundrel, the rich mine owners have sought to put dollars in their pockets by murdering innocent citizens, and thus causing the death of labor organizations. The Citizens' alliance, composed of mine owners and capitalists has employed clever detectives, and men such as that scoundrel Sherman Bell, to weave a net around Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to put them out of the way. They have left no stone unturned to complete and strengthen their dastardly trap."

"It was all planned out in detail long ago, and now the meshes have fallen about the innocent ones and the fight is on. I have every confidence, however, in Darrow, and I believe the defense will make good and succeed in thwarting the dark plans of the alliance."

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THE DUNCAN AFFAIR

MRS. JOHNSON DESCRIBES THE SPECTACULAR ARREST IN BOISE, IDAHO.

Reports Very Much Exaggerated—What Really Happened—His Ridiculous Masquerade and Baggage—Fined \$200 or 60 Days in Jail—Protests His Innocence of Any Wrong Intent—What Was His Motive?

Boise, Idaho, May 31.—I suppose that by this time the story of C. E. Duncan's spectacular arrest here has gone to every part of the country, and all the peculiar circumstances connected with it have been exaggerated according to the distance they wandered, so that by this time the readers of The People are in a quandary as to what really has happened here. I will therefore give the facts in the case as far as I can see them.

Tuesday afternoon, May 28, Duncan was arrested here on the ground of being a suspicious character. Indeed, he was masquerading in a disguise so crude that any youth going to a fancy dress ball would have done the job better. In connection with his youthful face, frame and clothing, he wore a false full beard and mustache and artificial eyebrows. This is of the hemp variety used at ordinary mask ball and the very cheapest and crudest that can be bought anywhere. I may as well put in here that I am telling no newspaper tale; I examined the thing myself and heard Duncan acknowledge that it was the thing he wore.

Further, when apprehended in the street, Duncan carried a sort of flour sack strapped over his shoulders, with his belongings in it. So ridiculous was his appearance that people on the streets noticed him at once and notified the police. On being taken to the police station, the sack was found to contain, besides his clothes, a 32 automatic Colts revolver, fully loaded, a dirk, a pair of brass knuckles, a box of cartridges, a bunch of keys, the Report of the Tenth Annual Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, a paid up subscription card in Local 222, I. W. W., Spokane, Wash., a letter from Parks and some Socialist literature.

Sensation rent the air, and all sorts of fearful stories came out and all sorts of speculation were indulged in. He was, of course, immediately connected with a plot to assassinate Orchard. The Mayor received anonymous and threatening letters commanding his liberation, etc. In the meantime, every reporter and editor could spell Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World wonderfully straight and in full every time. We were called all sorts of names by all sorts of people. I went to the papers here and requested permission to make a concise statement of our position; and it was cordially granted in every case. I said:

"I am a member of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party and am representing The Daily People here and know I am speaking the sentiment of all three when I said we absolutely repudiate such actions."

This morning Duncan was brought up in the police court, charged with carrying concealed weapons; and, after a short trial, was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$200 or 60 days in jail. He had \$13; so, of course, unless someone comes to his rescue, he will have to take his 60 days.

This morning I went to the police station and was present at the trial to see if I could make up my mind about the matter. I had a talk with Duncan, and he pleaded innocent and said he had disguised himself as "an Idaho farmer," because he had heard that "strangers" were arrested here. I read Parks' letter. It is a letter of the common type written between members. It is not dated, but, evidently, was written shortly before the Chicago Convention.

These are the facts. I neither can nor will draw any conclusions. There are too many questions unsettled in my mind. Some of them are: Is a man, in some respect evidently bright, fool enough to think he would escape notice in a make-up which any one would know would attract notice? Why should he disguise at all, when he declares he was known by no one but Parks? Could he retain the notion that strangers were arrested here after he had been here a whole day in his own shape? Can he be a Pinkerton, who, after he had gained a "labor reputation," came here to discredit the S. L. P. and I. W. W.? Why of all the letters he must have received is he nursing particularly that unimportant one of Parks?

It has certainly been exceedingly annoying to be connected with a freak affair like that, and I hope if any other

comrades come here they will not try to disguise.

If Duncan was looking for notoriety he has got it. If he wanted martyrdom he may have that, too, but scarcely a crown. If his brain has become overheated he will have time to cool it off. And, finally, if he is somebody's tool a harm will happen to him.

In the meantime, the papers have had a glorious sensation about "another Socialist crank!"

Olive M. Johnson.

NOT A COMMON MURDER TRIAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

interests and mine owners' associations and factory owners' alliances.

It is to be hoped that the defense will accept the challenge and strike a bold posture and front the prosecution squarely upon the ground which itself chooses for the battle, namely, the class struggle. This trial will then, indeed, be an act of a leading act, in this ferocious struggle.

The prosecution is to dig up and require into the actions such as uneducated and untrained workmen are bound to indulge in in their first attempt at organized opposition to years of systematic oppression by capital. Not only that, but crimes long ago established to belong at capital's door are to be "proven" by a paid agent to belong at labor's.

Never was there a better chance to bring before capital's own bar the crimes, villainies, the atrocities, the mass murders, and the systematic oppression inflicted through all these years by the mine owners against the workers in the mines and their associates. If Hawley wishes to know who has traded in human blood, why not inform him? Why not prove who it is that has trampled on law and order, on flag and constitution and human rights. We have no doubt but there is enough available documents and enough available witnesses—yet alive—to lay Hawley's list of ferocious crimes where they properly belong, at capital's own door. Then there are the life motives of ex-Governor Steunenberg, the faruds and steals and "legal methods" of the "prominent enterprises" he was connected with that throw most interesting side lights upon the possible fact that there might be others than his alleged enemies in the Federation that were keenly interested in his death.

The prosecution has selected the high plane of the class struggle for this battle, and upon it they have struck a strictly correct attitude from THEIR CLASS STANDPOINT—correct in the face of present law and order, correct in the face of capitalist society and modern class rule. They have all the advantages on their own side, a judge of their class, a jury of their class, and all the laws made by and for their class. It would therefore be the greatest wonder if the prosecution would not carry everything before them.

But there is a higher court, that is the court of progress, the court of revolution. Only the workers themselves can be the judge and jury of the events in the history of the proletarian family. And every event that takes place is but an illustration of how potential it is to carry on an unceasing education and organization of the working class, so that the Hawley class may one day be met upon a ground where all the points of vantage are not against the working class.

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